DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

RS



OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

APPENDIX No. 5

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS ON HAND MARCH 31, 1920

Tenakananaanka	In Stock	Purchased		Balance		Remarks
Instruments	April, 1 1919	rurchaseu	Sold	Loan	Store	Remarks
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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

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To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

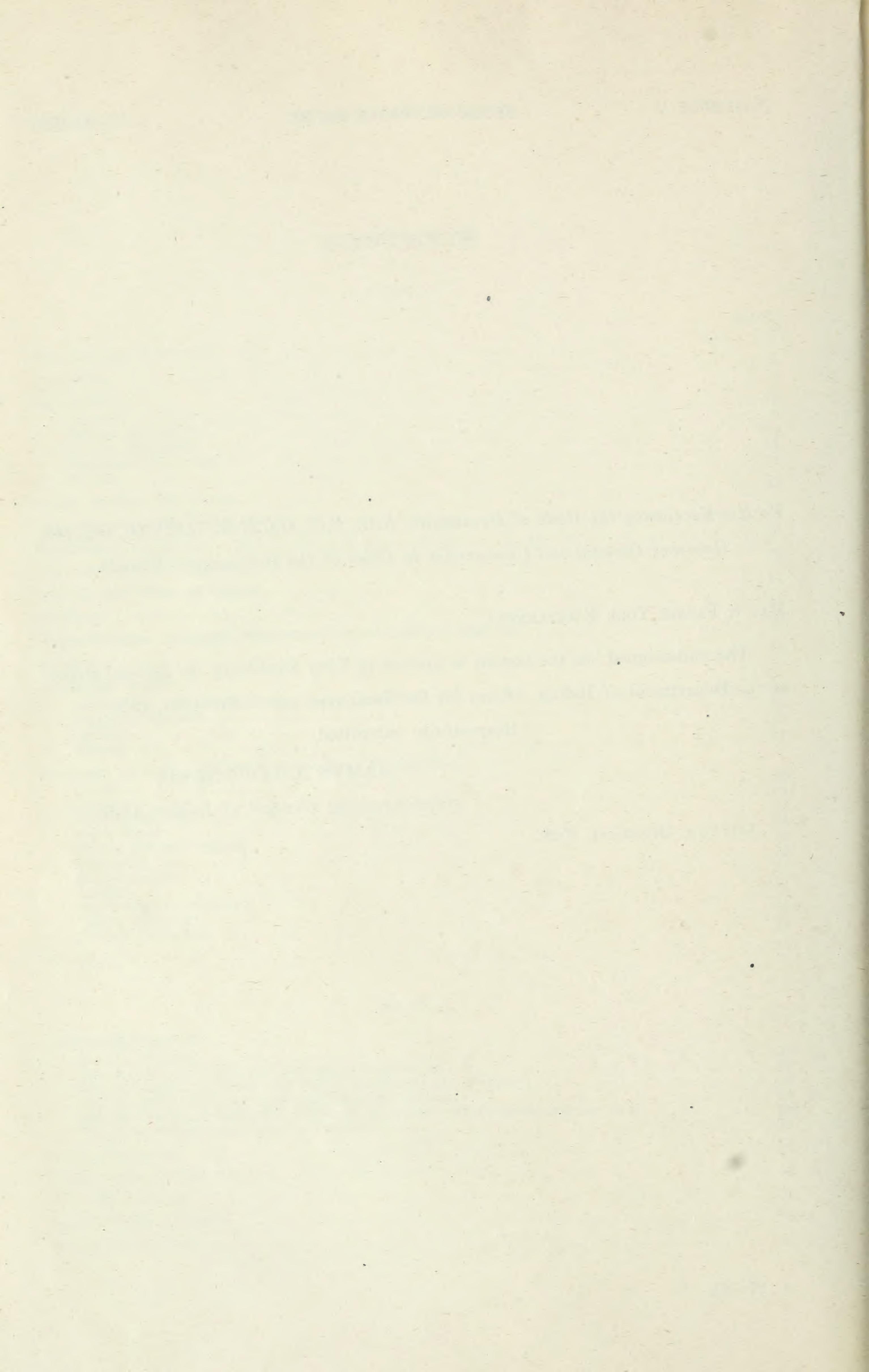
The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. LOUGHEED,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, December, 1920.



PART I

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

Ottawa, December 1, 1920.

Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.M.G., Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1920.

THE INDIANS OF CANADA

After a hundred years of civilization the Canadian Indian is a difficult subject to treat within the limit of a brief report. His vocations are so varied, his dwelling-places are scattered so about the broad Dominion that no generalities will serve; a positive statement here becomes a negative there; each fact requires a qualification. Asked to describe a Canadian Indian, one mibht choose between a medical graduate of McGill University, practising his profession with all the authority of the faculty, or a solitary hunter, making the round of his traps in the remote north country. Each portrait might be drawn to the life, the difference would be absolute, both would be truthful.

It may be conceded that the typical Canadian Indian is the hunter and trapper, and, when one thinks of him, buckskins and beadwork and feathers are still cloaking him with a sort of romance. But these are rarely seen, except in pageants and on holidays when the superior race must be amused by a glimpse of real savages in warpaint. The Indian hunter and trapper follows the craft of his ancestors, clothed in the same manner as other people; his wife and children likewise. His domestic surroundings grow less and less savage. The rabbit-skin robe yet holds its own, and the snowshoe; but the birch-bark canoe is supplanted by the basswood or cedar variety; as likely as not he has a sewing-machine and a gramophone in his tent. The aboriginal hunter is supreme no longer in his own craft; gone is the fiction that he is superior in these pursuits. The white man equals him as a trapper, and holds his own on the trail and in the canoe. But as the margin of the wilderness recedes, it is difficult for comparisons of this kind, to find the Indian of pure blood. There has been through all these years a great interfusion of white blood by lawful union, and by illicit intercourse; legally a man may be an Indian with but a small trace of native blood, if his Indian descent is through the male line. If an Indian woman marries a white man, she ceases to be an Indian in the eye of the law and her children take the status of their father.

Confidently it may be said that the Indian has justified the trust that the early missionaries placed in him, his mentality and temperament and constitution fitted him for progress, and he has valiantly borne the ordeal of contact with our boasted civilization. Although he has been wasted in the struggle, he has not been worsted, and the vestiges of the tribes that remain are of stronger stock as the years go by. For seventy years after the conquest of Canada, Indian administration was in the hands of the Imperial military authorities; it was not until 1845 that the responsibility was transferred to the province of Canada.

The military policy had looked upon the Indians as potential allies or foes, and, during the pioneer days, the feeling was balanced between hope and apprehension. They were kept quiet by presents of scarlet cloth, silver gorgets, brass kettles, and ammunition, with an occasional ration of rum. The fur-traders used the latter fluid as the most precious means of exchange and barter, and the restless, dejected people that were handed over to the province were indeed a problem. One Governor of Upper Canada, seeing them so wretched, resolved to send them back to nature for healing, and to remove them to hunting grounds where they might recuperate or die away unseen. But better counsels prevailed. The missionaries claimed them as material ready for evangelization, and protested that they were capable of lasting improvement. Upper and Lower Canada, not long after that, began a systematic endeavour to educate the Indians, supported by zealous missionary effort. This informal union between church and state still exists, and all Canadian Indian schools are conducted upon a joint agreement between the Government and the denominations as to finances and system. The method has proved successful, and the Indians of Ontario and Quebec, in the older regions of the provinces, are every day entering more and more into the general life of the country. They are farmers, clerks, artisans, teachers, and lumbermen. Some few have qualified as medical doctors, and surveyors; an increasing number are accepting enfranchisement and taking up the responsibilities of citizenship. Although there are reactionary elements among the best educated tribes, and stubborn paganism on the most progressive reserves, the irresistible movement is towards the goal of complete citizenship.

POPULATION

The Indian population of Canada is fairly stable at about one hundred thousand. Among the less civilized groups, the high birth rate balances the high death rate, but, in the civilized tribes, who have met and withstood the first shock of contact with civilization, there is an appreciable gain, not only in numbers, but in physical standards. These latter people have long ago proved their worth, and only need to develop and mature under protection until they, one and all, reach their destined goal, full British citizenship.

AGRICULTURE

ONTARIO

In previous reports I have outlined the manner in which the department supervises the agricultural activities of the Indians of Ontario by employing field agents who visit the various reserves and instruct the Indians in modern methods of farming. This policy has proved to be of great benefit to the farming Indians in this province. While at the reserves, the field agents make a general inspection of the schools, equipment, outbuildings, yards, etc., and also of the roads, bridges, drains, timber, and land.

Ploughing matches.—Ploughing matches have been organized at Deseronto, Muncey, Moravian, St. Regis, Sarnia, Cape Croker, and the Alnwick reserves. Prizes are given for competitions in sod in stubble for adults and for young boys. The prize winners were in some cases taken to the provincial matches at Hamilton and at Ste. Annes, Que. The ploughing matches are a decided factor in the improvement of the ploughing on the reserves where they have been held.

School Fairs.—School fairs have been organized at Six Nations, Muncey, Walpole Island, Rama, Cape Croker, Deseronto and New Credit reserves. Pure seed was furnished and also eggs to the children. The pure seed oats and potatoes supplied some time ago to the schools have already resulted in large fields of good crops.

Standing Crop Competitions.—Standing crop competitions have been organized on the Deseronto, St. Regis, Cape Croker, Moravian, Walpole Island, New Credit, Saugeen and Muncey reserves and vegetable garden competitions on the Muncey, Sarnia, Rama, Mud Lake, Rice Lake and Alnwick reserves. The crop competition is very helpful in bringing about the desired effect of better crops on the reserves, better seed is being planted, better methods of cultivation and fertilization are employed and a more determined effort on the part of the contestant to produce better results is noticeable.

Lectures in Agriculture.—During the spring a course of lectures was held on a number of the reserves. In most cases they were well attended and an interest in advanced methods of farming was evident throughout the meetings, the Indians often taking a most intelligent part in the discussions.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Nearly half a century ago the aboriginal title to the vast areas east of the Rocky mountains was extinguished by treaties; annual gifts of cash, special reserved lands, assistance in agriculture and education were promised by the Government. For a time the plains Indians had to be fed, owing to the disappearance of the buffalo, but gradually stock-raising and agriculture were introduced, and now hardly a pound of gratuitous food is issued.

Manitoba.—The following is a statement of the Indian crops this season in the province of Manitoba:—

	Acres	Busneis
Wheat	3,137	31,505
Oats	2,217	
Barley	1,354	13,100
	6.708	82,760

It will be seen from the above figures that the average per acre for wheat was about 10 bushels; oats 17½ bushels, and barley 10 bushels. These averages are about equal with the yields throughout the Prairie Provinces. Early in June there was every indication of a heavy yield in this province, but the warm spell with hot winds did much damage and reduced the yield considerably.

The root crop in the province of Manitoba was fair; 266 acres of potatoes yielded 20,349 bushels; 38 acres of turnips yielded 1,031 bushels. In addition to these roots the Indians had in 39 acres of gardens.

Saskatchewan.—In the province of Saskatchewan the Indians had a large acreage sown, but, like the Indians of Manitoba, suffered considerably from drought and hot winds. This remark applies to all sections of the province.

The following crops were sown and harvested:---

	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	8,021	90,403
Oats	14,311	212,123
Barley	522	5,856
	22,857	308,382

The Indians of this province planted 61 acres of potatoes, which yielded them 8,028 bushels, 24 acres of turnips, which yielded 2,821 bushels, and in addition to this had 76 acres of gardens.

Alberta.—In Alberta the Indians fared much better than in the other two provinces, particularly those Indians living on the reserves in the southern part of Alberta, where there were periodical showers just at the most opportune times.

The following crops were sown and harvested: -

																Acres	Bushels
7	Vheat.			 		•						,				9,700	155,510
_	ats															6,779	142,923
ŀ	Barley	 		 	• •	٠	• •	•		ď	 ٠	٠	•	•	 	611	15,027
																17,090	313,460

It will be noticed from the above figures that the yield was much higher per acre than in the other two provinces, above mentioned. The crop on the Blackfoot reserve was particularly good. The Indians of that band harvested 103,290 bushels of wheat and 24,000 bushels of oats. The crop here was a bumper one, and these Indians have never been in such good circumstances.

The Indians of the three western provinces broke 4,500 acres of land and summer-fallowed 15,735 acres, which was very satisfactory. Generally speaking, there has been a decided improvement in the class of work the Indians are doing. In addition to the work done on the land, the Indians have put up 65,550 tons of hay. A large proportion of this hay will be fed to their own stock, the balance will be sold.

The reports indicate that there will be no shortage of feed on any of the reserves in Western Canada this winter, as extra precautions were taken to see that a large quantity of feed was provided.

This year, up to the time of writing, the Indians have sold \$64,000 of cattle, and it is expected that there will be a few thousand dollars' worth yet to sell. The Indians of the three provinces own 17,135 head of cattle. They should own more, and every effort is being made to substantially increase their herds. In addition to the cattle, they own 12,000 head of horses, the majority of which are of the working type. The pony is fast disappearing.

GOVERNMENT GREATER PRODUCTION FARMS ON INDIAN RESERVES

As it was found that in the Prairie Provinces there was a large area of good land on Indian reserves that had hitherto been unused, it was two years ago decided to establish Government Greater Production Farms. In order to expedite this work and utilize the services of the department's staff to the best advantage in connection therewith, Mr. W. M. Graham was appointed as commissioner for the provinces of Manitoba. Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Mr. Graham has the sole charge of this work, subject to the approval of the Superintendent General. This plan of organization has been the means of placing large new areas under cultivation.

There has been harvested on these farms during the past season 378,000 bushels of wheat and oats, principally wheat. At one time it looked as if the crop would run to over 600,000 bushels, but the dry spell in Saskatchewan during the latter part of June reduced the yield considerably. Notwithstanding this, there has been a large and profitable crop. The Greater Production Farms in Alberta yielded at least three times as much per acre as did the Saskatchewan farms. On the Blackfoot reserve alone over 200,000 bushels of wheat was harvested.

In addition to the Greater Production work actually carried on by the department. lands have been leased on the reserves for the purpose of growing grain, and on these lands it is estimated that the lessees have raised about 371,000 bushels of grain.

The total amount of grain grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta on Indan reserves is estimated to be about 1,400,000 bushels.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agriculture is each year taking a firmer hold among the Indians of British Columbia. As a rule the young men just out of school will not take kindly to work

of any kind for a few years after attaining their freedom. But there are exceptions, and a change for the better is coming slowly but surely, and will be more rapid as time shows the success of the older men. On many reserves in the Dry Belt the limited amount of water available for irrigation purposes militates seriously against a large acreage being cultivated. Destructive insects and diseases in the orchards and crops are materially decreasing, in most instances being quite intelligently combatted by the owners who are learning to use the spramotor outfits supplied by the department to good purpose.

The number of exhibits placed by various bands in the different agricultural exhibitions is increasing yearly and steadily improving in quality. At the New Westminster exhibition the Indian exhibit and the variety and excellence of their garden products, bottled fruits, jams, bread, butter and various cakes and other samples of culinary and household art, as well as native manufactures was most creditable and beautifully put up and arranged.

MARITIME PROVINCES

There is an annual parliamentary appropriation for Nova Scotia and also for New Brunswick for the purchase of seed grain, and the encouragement of agriculture among the Indians. Assistance is also given to individual farmers where required in Prince Edward Island.

QUEBEC

The Indians living in agricultural districts in the province of Quebec are taking much greater interest in farming, especially in the Restigouche, Pointe Bleue, St. Regis, Maniwaki, and Oka agencies.

GENERAL

The following table shows an increase in the land under crop, and value of the products as compared with last year:—

LAND UNDER CROP.—PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS

Province.	Population.	Land under ('rop."	Grain.	Roots.	Hay.	Value of Farm Products.
	,	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	8
Alberta	8.837	50,087	172,957	7.697	18.645	332,637
British Columbia	25,694	31,125	168.778	350,284	24,086	954, 231
Manitoba		13,955	110.853	35.583	17, 105	276,594
New Brunswick	1,846	823	2,636	4.775	246	8.500
Nova Scotia		1,985	1,624	7,074	770	20,240
Ontario	26,411	66,771	340,368	90,370	35,488	898,772
Prince Edward Island		397	694	865	95	2,900
Quebec		9,878	61,432	59,428	6.867	227,974
Saskatchewan	10, 646	43,003	358,005	11,570	65,466	740,299
Total, 1920	100,706	218,024	1,217,347	567,643	168,768	3,462,147
Total, 1919 ¹		216,686	1,353,089	610,128	167,059	3, 142, 046
Increase		1,338	$135,742^2$	$42,485^{\circ}$	1,709	320, 101

¹Exclusive of 5,292 Indians in Yukon and N.W.T.

²Decrease.

³Exclusive of hay lands.

9

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

INDIAN SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

There has been much activity in connection with Indian Soldier Settlement, 160 loans have been granted and there are a considerable number either authorized or under consideration. The total amount expended to date is \$290,214.27, made up as follows:—

Acquiring of land	\$126,723	00
Payment of encumbrances	6,685	89
Improvement of land	4,309	95
	- 24,096	84
Purchase of live stock	45,641	64
Purchase of machinery and implements	27,322	3.0
Purchase of harness	4,968	19
Purchase of seed grain and provisions	14,455	44
Payment of premiums on insurance	1,981	15
Unclassified and sundry items	2,892	78

To this is added \$31,136.17 of advanced cheques only partially accounted for.

It is estimated that all the loans in Canada to Indians will not exceed \$1,000,000.

The department has exercised the greatest care in making these loans. Each

The department has exercised the greatest care in making these loans. Each applicant has been considered according to his merits and a loan was not granted if it was found that an applicant was unlikely to prove to be a successful farmer. Constant supervision over and inspection of work carried on by individuals was instituted with the result that only four Indians have proved unsuccessful farmers and in these instances immediate arrangements were made to have the land, implements and stock taken over by some other returned soldier without loss to the department.

The crops have, almost everywhere, been extremely good and the repayments have been more satisfactory than had been hoped for. A number of the settlers have taken advantage of the enfranchisement clause and same have turned over to the department the full amounts payable to them, thus materially reducing their loans. Repayments to date amount to \$9,400, and by the time the crop is harvested it is expected that almost the full amount of instalment will be paid.

On the whole, the returned Indian soldiers who have been granted loans have worked in a most satisfactory manner and will be a credit to any community. The scheme has worked out to advantage not only to the individual but also to the other members of the band and the reserve itself. The settlers once given the opportunity to commence operations on the proper scale have demonstrated by industry and enthusiasm the benefits of modern farming operations. Others have followed their example. The result has been,—considerably increased prosperity and increase in value of the cultivated farms, as well as general increase in land values of many of the reserves.

Individual Savings.—Early during the war the department was called upon to administer the estates of Indians called overseas and to take charge of the pensions assigned pay, and separation allowances of a large number of Indians. Here again each case is considered on its merits.

The amounts paid by the Militia Department or the Board of Pension Commissioners are placed in individual savings accounts and withdrawals are made from time to time as necessary. It has been found possible in this way to effect a large saving, particularly in the cases of minor children who are maintained in departmental schools and whose pensions are funded for their future use. The net balance in this particular savings account is \$38,478.54, which is more than one-third of the total individual savings held by the department.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT

Important amendments to the Indian Act with regard to the subject of enfranchisement and education were passed at the 1920 session of Parliament.

The amendments repealed sections 107 and 122. These clauses had been upon the statutes since 1857 and under them it was found possible to enfranchise only 65 Indian families of 102 persons since Confederation or during a period of 53 years. As the ultimate object of our Indian policy is to merge the natives in the citizenship of the country, it will be seen that these clauses were inadequate. Under these clauses, it took six years for an Indian to become enfranchised, and the applicant was wearied by this additional six years of tutelage before he was deemed fit to handle his own property and take his place among the citizens of the country.

At the session of 1918, Parliament passed an amendment to the Indian Act, which enables the Governor General in Council to enfranchise, on application, all Indians who have no land on reserves and who are willing to accept their share of the funds of the band and to give up any title to the lands on the reserve. This amendment has served to show that numbers of Indians desire to take the final step towards citizenship, as to date the department enfranchised 97 families of 258 individuals under its provisions. There is further evidence bearing in the same direction, consisting of individual applications for enfranchisement from Indians who are holders of property on reserves.

The new sections passed at the session of 1920 give the Superintendent General power to make inquiry and report from time to time as to the fitness of any Indian or Indians for enfranchisement, and they give the Governor General in Council authority, acting on such reports, to enfranchise an Indian and his wife and minor unmarried children forthwith. The clauses provide adequately for the protection of the individual interests in the lands and moneys of the band.

The amendment provides for the repeal of sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Act, and the substitution of the sections drafted. The department is thus enabled to establish a system of compulsory education at both day and residential schools. Prior to the passing of these amendments the Act did not give the Governor in Council power to make regulations enforcing the residence and attendance of Indian children at residential schools, as the department could only commit to a residential school when a day school is provided, and the child does not attend.

The recent amendments give the department control and remove from the Indian parent the responsibility for the care and education of his child, and the best interests of the Indians are promoted and fully protected. The clauses apply to every Indian child over the age of seven and under the age of fifteen.

If a day school is in effective operation, as is the case on many of the reserves in the eastern provinces, there will be no interruption of such parental sway as exists. Where a day school cannot be properly operated, the child may be assigned to the nearest available industrial or boarding school. All such schools are open to inspection and must be conducted according to a standard already in existence. A regular summer vacation is provided for, and the transportation expenses of the children are paid by the department.

EDUCATION

A total of 321 Indian schools of all classes were in operation during the year, namely, 247 day, 58 boarding, and 16 industrial. In the tabular statements in part II of this report will be found a list of these schools, giving the reserve, agency and province and the enrolment in each case.

As compared with the previous year there is a decrease of one school, which is in the day school class.

Several day schools were closed owing to lack of attendance or inability to secure teachers, while several schools in this class which had been closed for some time were

reopened, and new schools started at several points.

The industrial school at Red Deer was closed from June 30, 1919, but, as it was in operation for a part of the fiscal year, it is included in the statistical statement. Operations are under way to erect a new school to replace it on a new site which has been obtained near the city of Edmonton.

The total enrolment for the year was 12,196 pupils, 6,020 boys and 6,176 girls. This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increased enrolment of 244 pupils. There was an enrolment of 7,477 in the day schools, 3,081 in the boarding schools and 1,638 in the industrial schools.

The average attendance during the year at these three classes of schools was 7,629, which is practically the same as for the preceding year, when it was 7,532.

The percentage of attendance of the number enrolled during the year was 62.56. In addition to the above there are about 125 Indian children, the greater number of whom are orphans, being provided for and educated in public and private residential schools throughout the Dominion, besides a number who are attending high schools.

The 321 schools, comprising day, boarding and industrial, in operation during the year, were conducted under the following auspices: Undenominational, 51 day and 1 industrial; Roman Catholic, 83 day, 32 boarding and 8 industrial; Church of England, 67 day, 16 boarding and 3 industrial; Methodist, 41 day, 3 boarding and 4 industrial; Presbyterian, 4 day and 7 boarding, and the Salvation Army, 1 day school.

The Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial, separate and public school inspectors under arrangements with the Department of Education in each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia, Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by the department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories the schools are inspected by the inspectors for the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Qualified teachers with professional training are engaged whenever it is possible to obtain them. In the older settled portions of the different provinces the greater number of the teachers are so qualified. In the schools situated on the more remote reserves it is difficult to secure teachers with certificates. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have, however, long experience and are meeting

with a great measure of success in Indian school work.

Our school buildings in most cases compare favourably with white schools similarly situated, and also in the work performed in the class-room and in the equipment provided.

The course of study is that prescribed for the provincial public and separate

schools and is strictly followed.

There is land for farming and gardening purposes provided at practically all the residential schools. The pupils are thus enabled to receive a general knowledge of agriculture, which should be of great benefit to them after leaving school.

The granting of assistance to graduates to encourage farming has been maintained. Upon leaving school a male ex-pupil may be given a grant of cattle, horses, implements or building material. During the past year 10 girls and 14 boys, ex-pupils, have been assisted to the extent of \$3,199.28, and refunds on previous loans granted in the way of assistance to the extent of \$691.25 have been received.

The expenditure on Indian education from Parliamentary Appropriation during the year amounted to \$1,057,622.74. The following statement will show the expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, for Indian education from parliamentary appropriation:

mentary appropriation:-

	-								
	Day	Boarding	Industrial		Travel		Freight	Miss	
	Schools	Schools	sloods.	randud-xa	Salaries.	untion.	Expenses etc.	cellan- cous.	Total.
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	6,697 8							17X	5,670 34
ew Brunswich	330				607 19	9		.021 0	9,988 63
rince bedwarfd Island	202							111	905 90
anifoba	.331 8	99.	26,088,52	2,546 48		211 56	1,120 63	245	2,394 57
iskafeliewan	1,563	.766	101	359 15	300 00	119 00	1,001 98	0 269	1.211 62
Derta	4,236 (. 148	21	50 00				526 9	6,389,54
orthwest Territories	1, 125	,131					Ç1	भी भी	1,714,35
fritish Columbia .	225	29	34,020 45	143 65	2,540,40	145 42	434 00	2,543 57 1	6.346 61
ukon	472	† <u>7</u>					56 68 ¹	133	15,017 58
Totals .	163,342 16	542,701.96	305, 154 55	3,199 2s	10, 795 25	8,008 56	4,089,42	20,371 56	1,057,662,74

In addition to the above the various bands of Indians whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, contributed the sum of \$41,239.97 towards the payment of teachers' salaries, general expenses and the maintenance of school buildings on their reserves. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Acct. No.	Band .	Interes	÷	Capit	ta 1
				Capr	iai
	Batchawana Band	\$ 643 (
	Chippewas of Beausoliel				
	Chippewas of Nawash	a section of			
	Chippewas of Rama				
	Chippewas of Sarnia	780 5			
	Chippewas of Saugeen	2,700 8			
	Chippewas of Snake Island	221 3			
	Chippewas of Thames				
	Chippewas of Walpole Island				
	Fort William Band				
	Garden River Band				
	Henvey Inlet Band				
	Lake Nipissing Band				
	Manitoulin Island (Unceded)				
	Mississaguas of Alnwick				
	Mississaguas of Credit				
	Mississaguas of Rice Lake				
	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	_			
	Mississaguas of Scugog				
	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte			3,157	44
	Moravians of Thames				
	Parry Island Band				
	Serpent River Band				
	Six Nations of Grand River				
34 8	Shawanaga	408 2	28		
38 T	Whitefish River Band				
50 · I	River Desert				
	Whitefish Lake Band				
182	Dokis Band	292 8	88		
	Sheguiandah				
247 18	Sheshegwaning				
	South Bay Band				
249 8	Sucker Creek Band	. 594 9	92		
	West Bay Band	~ ~ ~ ~ ~	23		
		\$38,082	53 \$	3,157	44
	Total		\$4	1,239	97

The amount expended from interest represents current expenses, while the expenditure from capital was an outlay for a new day school building.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The following table shows a steady and substantial increase from year to year in the value of the real and personal property of the Indians.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	Increase over 1919.
Total value of land in Reserves Value of private fencing. Value of private buildings. Value of public buildings, property of band. Value of implements and vehicles. Value of live stock and poultry. Value of general effects. Value of household effects. Total value of real and personal property	4,616,745 $1,181,987$ $1,581,080$ $4,471,945$ $1,020,042$ $1,342,086$	1,399,454	1,348,802 $4,978,142$ $1,245,800$ $1,776,216$ $4,443,970$ $1,109,765$ $1,477,137$	$\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ 388,898 \\ 15,483 \\ 211,856 \\ 22,152 \\ 65,341 \\ 169,092^{1} \\ 40,341 \\ 77,683 \\ \hline \\ 652,662 \\ \end{array}$

¹Decrease.

PER CAPITA VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The following table shows by provinces a marked increase in the per capita value of the real and personal property of the Indians during the past four years.

Province.	1917.		P.C. Value of Real and Personal Property.	1920. P.C. Value of Real and Personal Property.	Increase over 1919.
Alberta. British Columbia. Manitoba. New Brunswick. Nova Scotia. Ontario. Prince Edward Island Quebec. Saskatchewan	114.74 332.38 155.62 208.92	\$ cts. 2,058·18 666·47 288·86 119·85 121·02 342·26 154·85 212·42 1,317·48	\$ cts. 2,121.78 695.07 300.83 124.09 120.67 344.06 163.15 214.90 1,366.84	\$ cts. 2,101.37 692.18 339.00 126.73 120.47 355.86 180.00 213.23 1,395.25	\$ cts. 20.41: 2.89: 38.17 2.64 0.201 11.80 16.85 1.671 28.45
Average	624 · 45	658 · 10	667 - 95	674 - 43	6.48

¹Decrease.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME

The following table shows the sources and value of the income of the Indians during the past four years, and it will be observed that the increases have been sufficient to offset in a great measure the increase in the cost of living during this periods:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Value of farm products including hay. Value of beef sold or used for food. Wages earned. Received from land rentals and timber. Earned by fishing. Earned from other industries and occupations Earned by hunting and trapping. Annuities paid and interest on Indian Trust	2,351,807 00 $346,792 00$ $1,748,588 00$ $109,743 00$ $721,988 00$ $908,216 00$ $677,163 00$	$2,834,149\ 00$ $388,885\ 00$ $2,043,137\ 00$ $137,088\ 00$ $823,298\ 00$ $945,527\ 00$ $690,595\ 00$	$3,142,046\ 00\ 424,419\ 00\ 2,226,449\ 00\ 166,299\ 00\ 950,943\ 00\ 1,314,420\ 00\ 675,947\ 00$	450,415 00 $2,521,618 00$ $154,446 00$ $1,038,255 00$ $1,714,988 00$ $825,631 00$
fund		555,628 10 8,418,307 10		

PER CAPITA INCOME OF INDIANS

The following table shows the per capita income of the Indians by provinces during the past five years:—

Province.	1915 Per Capita Income.	1916 Per Capita Income.	1917 Per Capita Income.	Income.	1919 Per Capita Income.	Income
Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario Prince Edward Island Quebec Saskatchewan Treaty No. 8 District	\$ ets. 57 93 64 57 54 72 48 72 54 60 66 51 28 56 42 36 71 13	\$ cts. 75 29 67 34 62 10 43 88 59 03 74 77 37 17 42 73 79 84	\$ cts. 96 39 74 56 64 34 37 52 62 24 70 72 70 90 54 90 90 51	\$ ets. 106 17 70 73 66 43 37 77 64 93 98 66 35 00 66 27 111 38		91 81 114 64 77 39 35 22 78 85 120 66 38 78 75 56 130 98 64 35
Average	60 48	66 74	72 49	84 59	94 57	107 13

BUILDINGS

New Indian boarding schools have been built at Alberni, B.C., and Chapleau. Ont. A new boarding school is under course of construction at Fraser Lake, B.C. A day school is being built at Nanaimo and Sliammon, B.C. Alterations and repairs have been made to the heating systems at Old Suns and Sarcee schools. An Indian wing has been built to the Lady Minto Hospital, Cochrane. A teacher's residence has been built at Moraviantown. A horsebarn, implement shed, teachers' residence and workshop have been built in connection with the proposed new Indian boarding school at Edmonton. At Caughnawaga alterations and additions were carried out to the hospital. The schools have been repainted and a small fire-station erected.

ROADS, BRIDGES, DRAINAGE, WATERWORKS AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

The following is a summary of the works which have been carried out during the current year on the various Indian reserves.

ROADWORK

Repairs and improvements have been performed on main roads on the following reserves:—

Province of Ontario.—Tyendinaga, Six Nation, Sarnia, Rama and Cote.

Province of Quebec.—Caughnawaga, Abenakis and Doncaster.

Province of New Brunswick.—Tobique.

Province of Nova Scotia.—Whycocomagh, Richmond county and Middle River.

Prince Edward Island.—

Western Provinces.—Saddle Lake, Peguis, Fisher River.

The macadamizing of the following roads are in the course of construction: Shore Road, Tyendinaga Indian Reserve, Ont.; Huntingdon Road, Caughnawaga, Que.

BRIDGES

A new bridge has been completed over the Brokenhead river, Brokenhead Indian Reserve, Manitoba, and others are in the course of construction over the Boston creek, on the Six Nation Indian reserve; also over the Bitoubi creek and Gatineau road, on the Maniwaki Indian reserve, Quebec.

Repairs to bridges have been performed on the Peguis, Stella and Caughnawaga Indian reserves.

WATERWORKS

A complete system of water supply has been provided for the schools in Caughnawaga, and others are in course of completion at the Sechelt and Kamloops boarding schools.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Irrigation works have been performed on the Kamloops Indian reserve.

DRAINS

A number of drains have been constructed on the Caughnawaga, Caradoc, Six Nation, St. Regis, Sarnia and Tyendinaga Indian reserves. These drains are required for the improvement of farming land and the maintenance of roads on these reserves.

SURVEYS

The following are the principal items of work in connection with the survey branch during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

NOVA SCOTIA

At the request of the timber lessees, the limits of the Grand Lake Indian reserve, Halifax county, were re-traced as they had become much obliterated.

On account of alleged trespasses, the limits of the Indian reserve at New Germany. Lunenburg county, were resurveyed.

A resurvey was made of the Indian Brook reserve, Hants county, to define correctly the disputed limits of certain timber lands.

ONTARIO

A survey was made of Doran's island, in the St. Lawrence river, in connection with its sale to the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior.

Portions of blocks A and B, concessions 4 and 5, Chapleau, were surveyed for the Indian Industrial School.

A survey was made of certain flooded lands in the Indian reserve near Fort Frances.

MANITOBA

A road across block E of the Pas reserve has been surveyed to be opened for the convenience of an adjacent half-breed settlement.

A resurvey was made of a portion of the townplot of the Pas to replace a number of posts which had disappeared and for the preparation of a special plan required for registration. Also a revaluation was made of the unsold lots in the whole townplot.

Two small tracts, being reserves Nos. 20-B and 20-C, were surveyed in the Cumberland band.

The following reserves were surveyed for the Pelican Narrows band:—

The Amisk Lake reserve, No. 184, containing 5,121.6 acres.

Birch Portage reserve, No. 184-A, containing 4,557.2 acres.

Pelican Narrows reserve, No. 184-B, containing 1,297.8 acres. Sandy Narrows reserve, No. 184-C, containing 2,662.8 acres.

Woody Lake reserve, No. 184-E, containing 1,847 acres.

Mirond Lake reserve, No. 184-E, containing 1,847 acres.

A preliminary survey was also made of the Pelican Narrows village.

Six hundred and forty acres were laid out in two tracts for the Pas band, in lieu of their interest in the surrendered Birch River reserve.

Three hundred and twenty-four acres were laid out at Rock Lake, to be known as Indian reserve No. 21-L, and the remainder to be known as Indian reserve No. 21-M, was laid out at a point on the Saskatchewan river, about forty-five miles down the river from the Pas. At this point another tract was surveyed to be given in exchange for the island the band desires to surrender.

The Poplar Point Indian reserve of the Chemawawin band was extended, making its total length two miles.

SASKATCHEWAN

A survey was completed of the townplot of Lakeview, at Regina Beach, and valuations made of the lots.

A survey was made in the Piapot reserve, of the uplands on the north side of the Qu'Appelle river, which have been surrendered for sale.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A survey was made of the site for a boarding school in lot 81, Alberni.

LANDS

Sales of surrendered surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement No. 1 herewith, and during the past year 114,819.07 acres were sold, realizing \$1,088,898.73. During the year 533 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of titles for the district in which the lands patented were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of 52 were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within that province.

On the 12th of June, 1919, the Sarnia Band of Indians surrendered to the Crown 226.18 acres of land on their reserve, comprising lots 33-41 inclusive, River range, Sarnia, which were subsequently sold to Mary E. Oxenham, trustee, for \$71,350.50.

On the 4th of June, 1919, the lands which were surrendered by the Indians on Indian Reserve No. 80A, north of Regina, and which were subdivided into lots, were offered for sale by public auction and a number of the lots were sold, realizing the sum of \$8,280. The remaining undisposed of lands were subsequently placed in the hands of Mr. Commissioner Graham, Regina, for sale at upset prices.

The following lands on Indian reserves in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, having been surrendered by the Indians under and in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act, were sold to the Soldier Settlement Board, as follows:—

	Acres	
Crooked Lakes	2,223.56	\$ 31,852 04
Piapot's	16,318.00	208,640 00
Poorman's	8,075 000	92,920 00
Ochapowace—4 rows of sections, comprising	18,223.40	164,160 00
Bobtail	6,619.50	79,862 00
Big River	971.10	16,660 00
Mistawasis	15,900.40	198,576 00
Muskeg Lake	8.083.30	135,000 00

LOCATION TICKETS

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual owners, for lands on the reserves, were issued during the past year to the number of 196, and on the 31st of March last there were current 2,325 location tickets.

LEASES

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men, at the request of Indian locatees, and for the purposes of increased production, to the number of 126, and on the 31st of March last there were 1,278 leases current.

TIMBER

The quantity of timber cut on Indian reserves during the year, both under license and permit, was as follows:—

Pine, whitei.b.m	3,713,512
Pine, Norway	627
Pine, jack	\$7,000
Spruce, white and black	1,859,958
Spruce, aeroplane stock	1,075,697
Fir, British Columbia, Douglas	7,405,407
Fir, balsam	115,982
Hemlock	3,329,312
Cedar	641,976
Maple	892,929
Beech	977,140
Ash	71,166
Elm	31,866
Birch	487,773
Oak	48,789
Basswood	504,920
Cottonwood	1,402,712
Cordwood	1. \ 11,
Pulpwood	5,0413
Shingle bolts	16,2154
Ties	- 75,079
Poles	1,203
	915
Boom timber	23,196

Sales of timber and bash receipts during the license year were:—

Bonu	s for	timber	on	Poquiosin	\$1,100	0.0
4.1	6.7	* *	+ %	Grand Lake	10,710	0.0
6. 6	4.6	4 6	6->	Chats-cah	3.000	0.0
	b 6	is the	* *	Cape Mudge	6,500	0.0
s 6	4.1	4.4	6.6	Quaee	5,285	0.0
* *		6 >	6.6	Black River	10,500	0.0
	4.6			Homalco No. 4	7,500	0.0
		* *		Waywaykum	4,500	0.0
. 4		* *	6.6	Lac Seul	25,200	0.0
Dues	on t	imber (lice	nse)	148,797	50
6.6	6.6	· (I	pern	nit)	7,067	69
6.6	n +	·· (t	res	nass)	1,649	51
				S		30
Depos	sits as	securi	ty		2,700	0.0
T	otal.				\$236,006	0.0

There were thirty-two licenses current on April 30, 1920, being seven more than the previous year, three having terminated and ten new licenses issued.

Estimates of timber and reports on land of sixteen reserves were prepared in the course of the usual administrative work, and this data has been added to the record of the natural resources of the Indians which is in course of preparation.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES BASED ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S AGENTS AND THE INSPECTORS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920.

The local administration of the Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the department's agencies, of which there are in all 114. The number of bands included in the agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in adition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces, where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies.

ONTARIO

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Ontario: Alnwick, Bay of Quinte, Cape Croker, Chapleau, Chippewas, Munsees, and Oneidas of the Thames, Christian Island, Fort Frances, Georgina and Snake Islands, Golden Lake, Gore Bay, Kenora, Lake Superior (Eastern and Western Divisions), Manitowaning, Missassaguas of the Credit, Moravians of the Thames, Parry Sound, Rama, Rice and Mud Lakes, Sarnia, Saugeen, Scugog, Six Nations, Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon, and Walpole Island.

Tribal Origin.—The great majority of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of the Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Brantford are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole island, and Delawares at the Caradoc agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians in the eastern, central and southern parts of the province is mixed-farming, including grain-growing, stocknaising, vegetable gardening, and dairying. There has been a great improvement during the past few years in their methods of cultivation, which is largely due to the work of the department's field agents.

During the summer months the Indians find a profitable source of income in employment as guides and canoemen for tourists, surveyors, prospectors, and fire rangers. Some of them work as sailors and deckhands for navigation companies on the great lakes, and a number are employed on the railways in summer. In lumbering districts many of the Indians work in the lumber-shanties during the winter months, and at river driving in spring, and in the mills in summer.

Many of the Indians who live in the vicinity of the centres of population are employed as day labourers in the various local industries, such as canning factories, cement works, implement factories, oil refineries, iron works, box factories, brick and tile-making, flax-pulling, etc.

Some of the Indian women are employed as domestics; and many of them derive a considerable income making fancy-work and baskets. At Rice Lake and Savanne some of the women and children engage in berry and wild-rice picking. The Indians still find a profitable source of income in the making of mitts, moccasins, snowshoes, and canoes.

Health.—The health of the Indians of Ontario has, on the whole, been good during the past year. Tuberculosis is their worst enemy, and is responsible for many deaths mong them each year.

Dwellings.—The great majority of the Ontario Indians have frame houses, which are in many cases well built and comfortable, and compare very favourably with those found in white communities. Some of the Indians have houses of stone or brick. At the Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Fort Frances, Gore Bay, Kenora, Savanne, Fort William, and Sturgeon Falls agencies the majority of the houses are still of log construction. In the districts included in the Chapleau and Fort William agencies many of the Indians continue to live in tepees.

NEW ONTARIO

Hunting and fishing are the chief sources of livelihood for the Indians of north-western Ontario and the James Bay district. Their only other source of income is acting as guides and canoemen in the summer months. These northern districts are not suitable for agriculture, but the Indians are beginning to raise potatoes with some measure of success. These Indians live in tents throughout the year.

They are very subject to tuberculosis, although their health is otherwise good.

QUEBEC

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Quebec: Becancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Lake St. John, Lorette, Maria, Mingan, Oka, River Desert, Ristigouche, Seven Islands, St. Francis, St. Regis, Timiskaming and Viger.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are also of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, lake St. John, and Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Becancour and St. Francis; the Micmaes, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Ristigouche; and the Malecites, also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

Occupations.—In the agricultural districts of the province the Indians are displaying much keener interest in farming, and market gardening, and a marked improvement is observable in their methods of cultivation.

In the Gaspe peninsula and districts adjacent thereto the Indians are chiefly employed in the lumber shanties. In the Maniwaki and North Timiskaming agencies also a number of Indians work in the shanties.

One of the principal industries among the Indians of this province is the making of ash and sweet-grass baskets. A number of them spend the summer in the country resorts in the United States, where they sell baskets to tourists. The Indians also make lacrosse sticks, axe handles, racquets, and moccasins. Some of them are employed as guides to tourists and canoeists.

Health.—On the whole the health of the Indians of Quebec has been good during the past year. In this, as in every other province, tuberculosis is the disease which more than any other threatens the health of the Indians.

Dwellings.—In the settled parts of the province, the great majority of the Indians live in houses of frame construction, which are as a rule comfortable and well built. Some of them have good stone houses. In the more remote northern district many of the Indians continue to dwell in tents.

THE NORTH SHORE

The cod-fishing industry is being successfully developed among the Indians of Mingan, Natashkwan, Romaine, St. Augustine, and Moisie, under departmental supervision.

Although these Indians have always been considered of a naturally indolent disposition, they are rapidly becoming good fishermen, which is surprisingly satisfactory, in view of the arduous character of this industry as carried on in the gulf, where the fisherman's working day begins at three o'clock in the morning, and the last operation of salting is not completed until evening.

I regret to state that the general health of the gulf Indians has not been good during the past few years, and that in consequence their numbers are decreasing.

The Indians of these parts do scarcely any farming or gardening as the climate and soil are not suitable for agriculture. Some of them, however, are beginning to raise a few potatoes.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Agencies.—There are three agencies in the province of New Brunswick, the Northeastern located at Buctouche, the Northern located at Perth, and the Southwestern located at Fredericton.

Tribal Origin.—The majority of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Malecites, also of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—In the northeastern division the Indians are engaged in fishing, hunting, trapping, and farming. A number work in the lumber woods during winter and at the lumber mills in summer. In the northern division the Indians work in the woods in winter, river drive in the spring, and are for the most part employed as farm labourers in the summer and fall. In the southeastern division the Indians support themselves chiefly by the sale of Indian wares. In all parts of the provinces the Indians are expert at making baskets, snowshoes, moccasins, and other Indian wares.

The Indians of this province are showing a greater interest in farming than formerly.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year, with the exception of cases of tuberculosis. They are learning to pay more attention to sanitary conditions than in the past.

Dwellings.—The great majority of the Indians of New Brunswick live in small frame houses, which in most cases are well built and well cared for. A gradual improvement is observed from year to year in their dwellings and outbuildings.

NOVA SCOTIA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Nova Scotia: Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Queens, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Kings, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Richmond, Victoria, Inverness, Antigonish-Guysboro, two in Hants county (Windsor and Shubenacadie), and two in Cape Breton county (Eskasoni and Shubenacadie).

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of Nova Scotia are Micmaes, and are of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—The great majority of the Indians who reside on reserves in Nova Scotia are farmers in a small way. Their principal agricultural products are hay, potatoes, and garden vegetables. They also raise horses and cattle, but no sheep and very few pigs. Between seed-time and harvest many of them go abroad and find employment in diverse occupations as day labourers. Those who do not live on reserves occupy themselves to a great extent with the manufacture of axe-handles, pick-handles, hockey sticks, butter tubs, baskets of various kinds, etc. A certain

class, including some who reside on reserves and some who do not, make lumbering in its various branches their chief occupation. They assist in cutting the timber in the forests, in conveying it to the saw-mills, and finally in converting it into boards, deals, scantling, shingles, laths, etc. At certain seasons of the year, hunting, trapping, and acting as guides for sportsmen are also favourite occupations of a certain number, mostly of middle age.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary regulations are surprisingly well observed by these Indians, circumstances considered, and as a consequence an improvement in their general health is manifest. Tuberculosis is less prevalent than formerly.

Dwellings.—Most Indians in Nova Scotia live in small frame houses, well finished outside, but usually in the rough inside. However, the general tendency is decidedly towards improving their condition in this respect. Quite a number live in roomy, comfortable dwellings, well finished throughout and fairly well furnished.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Agency.—One agency is sufficient for the purposes of the department in this province, as the total Indian population is only 292.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of this province all belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians of Prince Edward Island work their land, but their principal occupations are fishing and basket-making. Some of the Indians own stock, which is of good quality, and well cared for.

The oyster fishing was this year a total failure, and the lobster fishing was less profitable than last season, and in consequence the income of the Indians has been reduced to a considerable extent.

MANITOBA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Manitoba: Fisher River Clandeboye, Norway House, Griswold, Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah, Pas and Birtle.

Tribal Origin.—The majority of the Indians of Manitoba belong to the Ojibwa race, which is of Algonkin stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkin stock. The Indians located at the Griswold agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie agencies. There is a band of Chipiwyans at Fort Churchill; this tribe is of Athapascan stock.

Occupations.—In the agricultural parts of the province, wherein are situated the Birtle, Griswold, and Portage la Prairie agencies, the chief occupation of the Indians is grain-growing. In the Clandeboye, Fisher River, Norway House, Pas, and Manitowapah agencies, and throughout the northern districts the Indians continue to find their principal source of livelihood in hunting and fishing. The hunting and fishing Indians have not suffered from the increased cost of living, as the value of fish and fur has on an average since the beginning of the war been about double that during the five years prior to the war.

These Indians are expert guides and canoemen and many of them find employment at this work, for which they receive good wages.

In the more settled districts many of the young men receive high wages as farm labourers. Some also are employed at road-work, in mines and on railway construc-

tion, and in most cases their services have been found very satisfactory by their employers. Some of the more educated Indians work as clerks for traders and merchants, and most of them have proved to be very efficient in their work. They are not so successful, however, when they undertake to trade independently, owing to their tendency to give credit to excess.

Some of the young women are skilled needle-workers, and earn a good living sewing for white settlers. A number also are employed as domestics. Among some of the bands the women derive a considerable income from the sale of willow baskets, rag and straw mats, moccasins, bead-work, senega root, and wild fruits.

The majority of the bands in the province raise stock.

Health.—The health of the Indians throughout the province has been very good during the past year, and a marked improvement is observable. The Indians are learning to pay much greater attention to sanitation and personal cleanliness.

There is a marked difference between the methods of housekeeping followed on the reserves of the settled parts of the province and in the more outlying districts. At the Birtle agency, for example, the houses are furnished with good iron beds, side-boards, tables, chairs, and good kitchen utensils, whereas at the Pas agency the Indians in most cases still prefer to eat and sleep on the floor.

Dwellings.—Most of the Indian houses are of log construction. The Indians are expert axemen, and their log houses are usually well built and comfortable. The houses in the more northern districts are, however, still of a very primitive type, being roofed simply with poles and mud, and usually have only one room. In the more settled parts of the province the Indians are beginning to build frame houses. Many of the Manitoba Indians continue to live in tent during the summer months.

SASKATCHEWAN

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Saskatchewan: Assiniboine, Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lake, Duck Lake, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle, and Touchwood Hills.

Tribal Origin.—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibwas, Swampy Crees and Plains Crees, which all belong to the great Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle and Carlton agencies, and on the Moose Woods reserve. In the Onion Lake agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapascan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Isle a la Cross district.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians of Saskatchewan are farming and stock-raising.

The great majority of the farming Indians are well provided with farm machinery and implements, and in most cases they take good care of them.

With very few exceptions the bands in this province own herds of horses and cattle. The Indians as a general rule care well for their stock, and some of it is of exceptionally fine quality.

Many of the Indians work for white farmers in the harvest season.

The Indians in this province derive considerable income from the sale of hay, wood, pickets, and senega root.

In the northern part of the province, hunting and fishing are still very important sources of income to the Indians.

Health.—The health of the Indians of Saskatchewan has on the whole been good during the past year, although there is always a considerable amount of tuberculosis and scrofula among them.

The officers of the department are giving most careful attention to the instruction of the Indians in the principles of hygiene and sanitation, and a marked improvement from year to year in these respects is observable on the reserves.

Dwellings.—The great majority of the Indian dwellings in this province are of log construction. In the more settled districts they are usually two-storied, shingle-roofed, and well built. On the reserves which are farther removed from the centres of civilization the old style one or two-roomed, mud or thatched roof shacks of a very primitive type still predominate. Many of the Indians live in tents in summer. Some of the more progressive Indians are beginning to erect frame houses.

ALBERTA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sarcee, Stony, and Lesser Slave Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkin stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake agency, who are Athapascan, and the Paul's band in the Edmonton agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkin Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies, Plain Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, and Habbema agencies, and a band of Ojibbewas at Moberley Lake, in the Lesser Slave Lake agency.

Industries and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Alberta Indians are farming and stock-raising in the settled parts of the province. In the more remote northern districts they continue to gain their livelihood almost entirely by hunting, fishing and trapping.

Practically all the bands in the province own herds of horses and cattle, and their stock is of very fine quality. The Blood Indians have the largest herds, comprising upwards of 4,000 head of the finest beef cattle in the west. The Indians, as a general rule, care for their stock well.

The Indian farmers are well supplied with modern machinery and implements, except in the Stony and Lesser Slave Lake agencies, where little farming is done.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis, pneumonia, and scrofula are the diseases most prevalent among the Indians of this province, and in some bands they are responsible for a heavy mortality.

The Indians are very conservative, and it is difficult to bring about changes in their habits of living. Every effort is being made, however, to make them realize the vital importance of sanitary conditions, and a gradual improvement is observed from year to year.

Buildings.—With the exception of those living in the more remote morthern districts, the great majority of the Indians of Alberta have modern frame houses, which in many cases are well built, well lighted, and well ventilated. Many of them have good barns, implement sheds and stables. Some of the Indians still live in tents and tepees in summer.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Agencies.—The department has only two agencies in the Northwest Territories, one being located at Simpson, and the other at Fort Smith.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in the Far North are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheux, Secanies, Dogribs, Yellow-knives, Chipewyans and Caribou Eaters.

All these tribes are of Athapascan stock. There are a few Crees in the neighbour-hood of Chipewyan. These are of Algonkin stock. The most northerly tribes are the Tukudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta, and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Copper-mine river. The territory occupied by these two last-mentioned tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

Occupations.—These Indians are solely dependent upon fishing and hunting. In view of their nomadic mode of life it is difficult to induce them to take up agricultural pursuits, and they do no farming or gardening, with the exception of a few living in the vicinity of the forts, who raise some potatoes. In the summer some of the Indians are employed as pilots and deckhands on the steamers running on the Peace, Slave and Mackenzie rivers.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis and scrofula are the diseases most prevalent among the Indians of the Far North. Those who live in tents throughout the year are generally in better health than those who spend the winter in houses.

Every effort is being made by the officers of the department to make these Indians realize the value of hygiene and sanitation, but it is difficult to instruct them in these matters, as they are still in a very primitive stage of development.

Dwellings.—The majority of the northern Indians live in bark or skin tepees all the year round. Those who live in the vicinity of the posts have houses of a primitive type.

YUKON

Tribal Origin.—The Forty Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudh tribe. There is a band of Slavies at Lancing Creek who migrated from Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie river; another band of Slavies, called Nahanies, is located at the headwaters of the Pelly river. All these Indians are of Athapascan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlinjit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

Occupations.—Hunting game, trapping furs, and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians. The women also derive quite a revenue by the sale of moccasins and other articles made with either moose or caribou skin and ornamented with beads, silkwork, or dyed porcupine quills. Sleds and snowshoes are also made by the men and sold to the whites. The younger men work as deckhands on the steamers and in cutting cordwood; they occasionally act as guides and packers for hunting parties.

Owing to the nature of the country and climatic conditions very little is done in the way of farming.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the various bands has been fairly good throughout the year.

An epidemic of influenza broke out at Champagne's Landing last May; 125 Indians were affected and 11 deaths occurred; fortunately none of the other bands were affected at this time. Again on March 13 of this year the epidemic broke out at Carcross, first in the boarding school, and a few days later in the Indian village. There were 36 patients in the school with one death, and 12 in the village with two deaths. A small party of Indians at Upper LaBarge, 12 in number, were stricken with the same epidemic; three died and the others were removed to the hospital at Whitehorse. None of the other bands are affected up to date.

In spite of the efforts made to improve sanitary conditions I regret to say the progress is slow; however, I may say there is some improvement. The medical officers and the missionaries are doing all they can to deal with these matters. The indifference of the Indians is difficult to overcome but patient work is bound to tell in the long run.

The two medical officers have been diligent in their duties during the year and many Indians have been benefited by their efforts.

Dwellings.—Most of the Indians live in log cabins, especially those living near white settlements. Those that spend most of their time in the woods hunting live in tents for obvious reasons, they are constantly on the move from one place to another in search of game and furs.

Little has been done during the year in the way of building, new cabins materials being too expensive. There are some cabins at each of the centres one would like to see pulled down being unsuitable for dwellings; by degrees these are disappearing and larger, better lighted and properly ventilated cabins taking their place. More might have been done in this regard had material not been so costly.

Relief.—Due care has been exercised in issuing relief to the Indians, the amount given is not usually sufficient to support the recipient they are expected to try and help themselves. It is only the aged and infirm that receive assistance.

Temperance.—There has been considerable improvement in the matter of temperance during the year under review, due in some measure, no doubt, to the closing up of all the saloons and bars in the territory and the greater difficulty in obtaining liquor. Several convictions both against Indians and whites have been successfully made and either fines or imprisonment inflicted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of British Columbia: Babine and Upper Skeena, Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkewlth, Lytton, Nass, New Westminster. Okanagan, Queen Charlotte, Stickine, Stuart Lake, West Coast, and Williams Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, and Okanagan agencies belong to the Salish tribe. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located in the Kwawkewlth and West Coast agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte islands; the Tlingits, in the Stickine; and the Tsimshians, in the Nass agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake and Williams Lake agencies belong to the Athapascan race.

In adition to these there are about 3,000 nomadic Indians in the province who cannot be correctly classified according to linguistic stock or tribal origin.

Industries and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians living on the coast is fishing, at which they have had a very successful year. Many of these Indian fishermen have gasolene launches, which they often construct themselves with great skill and efficiency. The Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands are particularly proficient and are considered to be among the best fishermen on the Pacific coast. Many Indians, including a large number of women, are employed in the canneries. The occupation of the coast Indians also include logging, teaming, boat-building and hunting.

Hop-picking is an important source of revenue to the Indians of the Kamloops, Lytton, Cowichan, West Coast and New Westminster agencies.

The Indians of the Lytton, Kamloops, Kootenay, Okanagan, and New Westminster agencies engage in farming, including the raising of grains, fruit and vegetables of all kinds. Marked progress has of late years characterized their agricultural efforts. They are well supplied with farm machinery and equipment, of which they take good care.

The Indians of the Kamloops, Kootenay, New Westminster and Okanagan agencies raise horses and cattle. They take good care of their stock, and are meeting with marked success in this industry. The Indians of the Kamloops agency own about 5,000 horses and about 2,000 head of cattle.

The Indians of the more remote northern districts still derive a livelihood from

hunting and trapping.

The agents in all parts of the province report a constant improvement from year to year in sanitary conditions on the reserves, and the department is making every effort to educate the Indians in this respect.

Dwellings.—The great majority of the British Columbia Indians, except in the more outlying districts, now have modern, well-built, comfortable houses either of log or frame construction. This is an evidence of rapid progress, as a few years ago nearly all of them lived either in wretched little shacks, or herded together in the large barnlike unventilated and unsanitary structures, which are still in use in some of the more unsettled parts of the coast. The Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands, who are remarkably progressive, build up-to-date frame houses that will compare favourably with those found in the average white community.

FINANCIAL

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1920, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$9,238,786.67, had increased to \$10,900,057.06.

The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$2,243,207.65; and annuities by statute, \$183,096.

On March 31 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earning of pupils at industrial schools, was \$84,271.54. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$44,932.71 and withdrawals \$27,531.59.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

No. 1.—RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS Arranged under Departmental Inspectorates and Districts.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

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RECAPITATION -- CENSUS OF INDIANS AND ESKINOS.

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	. Leconcie.	Blackfoot Blood Edmonton Hobbenna Lesser Stave Lake Peigan. Saddle Lake Sarcee Stong	Total	Babine Bella Coola. Cowiehan Kamloops Kootenay. Kwawkewlth. Lytton Nass River! New Westminster. Okanagan Queen Charlotte Stikine. Stikine. Stuart Lake West Coast West Coast	Total Nass Agency subdivided into the Nass and Skeena Rivers Agencies. Mantroba Fisher River Griswold Manitowapah Norway House

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1	Tools and small Implements.	9, 720 1,000 1,000 885	30,760	400	, 21 — ≎: 31 4 —	1,000 175 150 150 300 300	5,648	350 1,460 1,460 1,500 1,500 1,500
	Carts, Wagons, and Vehicles.		5,16	**	1, 23.5 1, 23.	25.51 25. 25.52 25.	2,072	445 467 467 467 470 470 471 341 341
perty.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, etc. Threshers, etc.	458 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 10	1,690	⊕ 1	300 31 10	150 150 150	628	163 163 163 163 163 17 186 17
vate Pro	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	2,250 34 15 450	5,207	98	500, 55	15 15 30 30 30 30	1,260	25.00
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	gaillem (1 redfings.	3110 SS	2,143	50	13 10 10 39	: 25 Se : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 :	268	178 178 178 178 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167
	Stone, Brick and Frame Dwell- mgs.	555 453 755 237	1,922	00	33.5 88.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5 33.5	25424555 254255	1,199	2 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	Acres Fenced.	43, 696 308 1, 100 13, 720	118,624	160	3. 6. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	1, 10S 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.10	S.607	20,827 25,230 25,230 5,000 11,100
	Aeres Under Setual Culti- vation.	1, 100 1, 100 1, 100 1, 840	66,771	307	4, 385 1, 385 1, 385 1, 385 1, 385	1,478 949 310	9,878	3, 635 3, 998 3, 514 3, 763 107 107
	Culti- vated.	7.860 600 2.630	73,542	101	345 6 690 313 313	435 5,380 250	13,711	148,588 106,446 83,426 39,809 13,077 151,066
	Acres Under Wood.	S. S	891,392	726	68, 784 1, 950 48, 955 80	2,395 S,200 14,376	132, 428	27,264 20,150 27,359 25,000 25,486 43,868
	Total Area of Reserve. Arres.	43,696 64,780 61,677 17,604	1,031,705	1,527	63, 197 300 12, 327 44, 537 416	3,775 8,856 6,938 14,936	156,020	40, 897 172, 736 193, 153 113, 258 65, 614 18, 840 30, 088 195, 712
	. Laureies.	Six Nations	Total	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	Bécancour Bersimis Caughnawaga Jeune Lorette Maria	Oka Oka Pierreville Pointe Bleue Ristigouche Seven Islands St. Régis Timiskaming	Total.	Assimiboine. Battleford. Carlton. Crooked Lake. Duck Lake. File Hills Agency. File Hills Colony. Moose Mountain Moose Woods

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Pelly (Julyppelle Touchwood	55,472 63,817 117,192	20,009 6,200 44,985	32,40s 49,200 66,266	3,055 S,417 5,941	7,165	30 - 1 00 - 1	135 172	186 256 351	161 270 264	180 186 186	25.8 490 425 1	830 870 500			2.0 2.0	-	01 01	21 20 15
Total.	1, 173,381	341,110	789, 268	43,003	230,307	66	1,605	2,473	2,121	,617 3	.598 10	, 119	500	- 22	25.5	+ 27		
*Decreased by 17,270 aeres surrendered for	sale.																	
				RECAI	PIT(TLAT	ION.												
Alberta.	1,307,346	383,065	874, 194	50,087	262,309	994	1901,	910	975,	,114 2	,501 7	,302	1-	-1	-1	52	310	
	729,258	415,311	282,822	31,125	176,811	4,180	, 928 4	, 60s 3	266	.070	,629 26	736	156	25.0	·10	10	50	o. ~
Vinitoba.	402,022	282,373	105,694	13,955	21,936	- 1 6	2,056	,613	716	578 1	.541 5,	474	4:3	<u>د ا</u>	37	1 51		
New Brunswick	39, 720	38,056	2 + 1	\$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$3	1,255	355	\$3.5 \$3.5	183	200	97	149 1	.025	- 1	9	=			
Nova Scotia.	19,696	14, 152	3,226	1,985	2, 172	535	172	11.2	102	53	143	.395	6	21	23	11 10		21
()ntario	1,031,705	208, 108	73,542	66,771	118,624	1,922	2,143 3	875 5	207	690 5	, 163 30	760	101	25	7.0	75.	09	
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()achee	156,020	132,428	13,714	5.22.6	5.607	1.199	268	914	260	628	072 5	648	14	h 🗘	51	21	7	^1
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Total.	1,860,675	2,498,94 32	2, 143, 708	218,024	822,718	8, 422 10	0,323 16	, 713 14	,061 6	,748 17	8008.	S59	361	91	222	33.2	490	
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	7. to 7.	306 39	597	200 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761 11,761
feets.	Steel Traps.	1,670 1,670 2,382 1,000 1,000	8,681	2,950 4,100 4,100 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,750 1,240 1,250
General Eff	Rifles and Shot Guns	2 = 3 = 2 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 =	1,338	6. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.
	Boarts and Canoes.	13 - 61 19. 16 - 18 - 19.	301	8.88 8.88 8.96
	Motor and Sail Boats.		F	1, 17 1, 17
	Poultry.	150 575 575 50 50	2,151	8, 100 1, 408 1, 408 1, 100 1, 100
	Other Stock.	7.8 1.310 7.3	1,544	6.08. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	Young Stock.	1,270 1057 103 103 204 204	3,284	0.000 # 0.000
Cattle.	Milleh C'ows.	193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 194 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	1,864	5.26 1.35 1.35 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36
1	and Work Oxen.	### ### ### ### #### #################	1,048	33.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
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	Foals.	10.1 10.7 6.0	371	555 1,857 1,857 1,857 1,110
Horses.	Geldings and Mares.	1.150 8.150 8.150 8.150 8.150 8.150 8.150	9,672	600 833. 1,146. 1,386. 1,386. 1,520. 1,5
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	. \ contract.	Blackfoot Blood Edmonton Hobberna Lesser Slave Lake Peigan Saddle Lake Sareee	otal	Babine and Upper Skeena Bella Coola. Cowiehan Kamloops Kootenay Kwawkewlth Lytton Nass River* New Westminster Okanagan Queen Charlotte Stikine Stikine Stikine Total. MANITOBA Birtle Clandeboye Fisher River Griswold Manitowapah Norway House Portage la Prairie Total.

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	Nets	07	51 000 172 000 173	527	
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	Boats and Canoes.	1.5	이 11 11 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	164	
	Motor and Sail Boats.	1-			
	Poultry.	76	1, 200 1,	5,870	
	Other Stock.		1,000 1,000 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45	391	
	Young Stock.	1.5	**************************************	3,892	
C'attle.	Milch Cows.	13	550 550 110 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,103	
	Steers and Work Oxen.	21		111	
	Bulls.		- 00	98	
	Foals.	1	55 1- 0 0 0 1	248	
Horses.	Cieldings and Mares.		28 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	4,833	
	Stallions.			1 21	
	. Lycneics.	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	Becameour Berstmis. Cacouna. Caughnawasa. Caughnawasa. Leune Lorette Maniwaki. Maria Mingan. Oka. Pierreville Pointe Bleue Ristigouche. Seven Islands St. Regis Timiskaming. Total St. Regis Timiskaming. Total St. Regis Timiskaming. File Hills Agency Moose Mountain. Moose Mountain. Moose Woods Onion Lake Pelly. Ou'Appelle Touchwood	Total	

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10,731		1,857	263	2,166	5,266	4,312	6,081	30,888	1,172	3,969	6,779	36,646	1,761	
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31,405	0.0	÷.	895	5, 440	16,059	16,112	11,016	117,454	1,799	10,353	19,325	165,979	12,265	10,171

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0161 S161	Total Increase in Value.	1,500 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,400		
Juring Year 1	Value of Buildings Erected.	000 1 1 200 1 500 1 500 1 500 1 600 1 600	8,300	
Progress I	Value of New Land Improve ments.	2000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	7.338	
Total	Value of Real and Personal Property.	3, 205, 630 7, 549, 720 1, 140, 897 1, 196, 935 1, 196, 935 1, 196, 935 1, 322, 260 356, 974	89	
Value	House- hold Effects.	25,000 10,000 12,980 15,980 10,000	104,466	
	Value of General Effects.	5,500 15,000 13,776 11,776 3,000	65,260	533, 695 150, 345 150, 345 150, 345 150, 345 150, 345 150, 345 150, 345
Value of	Stock and Poultry.	175,000 250,000 100,000 104,950 12,400	923,925	33,500 1,25,500 1,25,415 313,690 1,25,467 1,25,467 1,25,467 1,25,467 1,25,467 1,25,467 1,064 1,0
Value	Implements and Vehicles.	83,000 33,000 33,155 36,000 13,000 13,000	309, 159	366, 308 103, 565 103, 586 103, 586 103
Value of Public	Buildings Property of the Band.	\$,000 40,000 11,100 35,500 500	123,300	16,000 16,000 17,100 17,100 17,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 18,500
	of Private Buildings.	\$2,000 22,300 28,480 28,150 20,000 15,300	362,865	125,000 121,200 120,500 120,980 120,980 186,200 186,200 186,50
	Value of Private Feneing.	15,500 12,210 21,748 3,805 11,000 8,000	94,712	18,000 110,050 110,050 14,461 17,555 11,360 11,360 11,360 11,360 11,360 11,060 11,045 11,045 11,045 11,045 11,045 11,045 12,325 13,350
	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	2, \$12, 530 7, 081, 720 1, 178, 633 1, 180, 176 880, 176 264, 774	16,585,833	65,500 1,762,700 3,748,514 1,762,700 3,748,514 1,42,085 2,78,321 697,478 300,665 1,920,230 1,920,230 1,920,230 1,920,230 2,78,321 697,478 300,665 11,920,230 11,920,230 2,100 2,45,790 114,000 2,45,790 114,000 2,45,790 2,45,790 2,100 2,45,790 2,416 2,982,416
	. Agencies.	Blackfoot Blood Edmonton Hobbenna Lesser Slave Lake Peigan. Saddle Lake Surcee	Total	Babine Babine Cowichan Kamloops Kwawkewlth Lytton Nass River New Westminster Okanagan Okanagan Stikine

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902	800	250	500	9200		100	2,375	2,500 2,000 2,150 185	1000 1000 1000 1000	905 4 1005 4 1005 1 100	1, 100		0000	5, 000 3, 500 1, 100 7, 350	50, 455
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		11 GEORGE V, A. 1921
Total Increase in Value.	1, 100 1,	3,600 8,600 8,600 11,800 11,800 12,105 18,105
Value of Buildings Erected.	1,050 1,050 5,000 5,000 5,000	7,075 7,075 1,075 1,000 1,450 1,330 1,330
Progress I Value of New Land Inprove- ments.	20 00 10 20 10 20	30, S15 30, S15 30, S15
Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	1, 493, 190 1, 493, 190 1, 1, 190 1, 190 1	2,850,000 1,710,533 1,722,324 1,339,877 2,126,637 678,710 458,250 305,600 110,800 1,480,629 1,480,629 14,853,885
Value of House-hold bold Effects.	25 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	6,157 17,814 17,814 13,000 5,000 11,900 14,500 14,500 153,551
Value of General Effects.	3,000 6,345 15,000 1,525 1,000 1	\$5,820 1,350 1,750 1,750 2,100 2,100 2,100 4,600 4,600 65,098
Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	3, 200 1, 150 1, 200 1,	221, 430 64, 165 11, 234 30, 000 30, 000 35, 000 974, 000 974, 000 974, 000
Value of Implements and Vehicles.	1, 100 10, 100 10, 000 1, 500 1, 500 1, 500	93,300 11,305 11,000
Value Of Public Buildings Property of the Band.	10,000 10,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000	100,295 3,950 32,500 3,500 4,000 1,650 1,650
Value of Private Buildings.	10.000 18.000 14.0000 14.0000 14.0000 14.0000 15.0000 17.0000 17.0000 17.0000 17.0000 17.0000 17.0000 17.0000 17.0000 17.0000	768,365 17,980 13,650 13,650 14,500 34,600 34,600 34,600 34,600
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Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	20.000 36.000 36.000 31.200 31.915 23.000 23.000 23.000 23.000	1,361,215 1,504,783 1,545,224 1,086,662 1,832,310 607,470 876,800 241,000 65,000 1,190,410 12,637,568
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El British Columbia	12,865,194	326,467	1,582,027	419,710	366,308	1,225,467	533,695	466,140	17,785,008	27,160	65.550	
Manitoba	2,982,416	26,865	244,795	50,030	103,565	276,081	150,345	92,300	3,926,397	11.243	19 680	: 3
New Brunswick	26,900	2.655	49, 125	63,000	6,600	8, 295	7,742	19,625	233,942	500	1	-
Nova Scotia	85,660	6,595	60 720	36,340	7,390	20,965	11,530	15,485	244,685	1.05	1.650	9 375
Intario	4,920,459	703,448	1,170,670	365,050	519, 108	790,005	187, 275	442,175	9.398,790	15.505	=	ale.
Prince Edward Island.	. 20,000	1,750	10,000	10,000	1,100	3,200	3,000	3,500	52,550	000	_	1 100
()achee	1,361,215	39,680	768,365	100,295	93,300	221,430	85,820	179,895	2,850,000	51%	7,075	*
Saskatebewan	12,637,568	146,630	429,575	78,075	369,386	974,002	65,09S	153,551	14,853,885	30,815		gn.
Total	51,535,245	1,348,802	4,978,142	1,245,800	1,776,216	4,443,970	1,109,765	1,477,137	67,915,077	93,901	154.095	

RECAPITULATION

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Earned by other Industries and Occupations	4.	6,000	0,10	ن ض ح	1,095		2,500	14,000	71,895	7,045	25,500	-		4,200	6,800	000,0	19,850		115,981
Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	4	(:)	900° 040° 050	000	(j	to the same	0 0 24 °	12,000	152,300	A [, O.	6,300	C. 1	000.2	C (-1	200	I -		152,848
Earned by Fishing.	:F3	650	00° 00° 00°	001	300	*	1,200	3,500	8,600	1	.5. (00)	1,250		0000	9,300	1,900	000.6	,	25,450
Received from Land from from Timber.	4.		2,500	7,600	7,125		3,400	350	20,975		000.11	7, 652		1,200	078.2	*	3,200		30,972
Wages Earned.	457	1,500	885	365	50.0	19,000	11,000	82,500 12,000	476,065	1, 127	\$ B	1,300 7,613			12,240	de P	-		88,170
Value of Beef sold also of that used for food	4/3	500	150	18,000	370		0∞	14,000	39, 190	5.5 E	e er	SC 21	\$ T		* *	251	16,350		144,353
Farm Products inchuding Hay.	4/3	2,900	1,300	110,000	9.674	10.00	16,000	4,000	927,974	37,654	46,034	113,458	00 €	28,500	- (O) (740,299
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nitobit.	276,594	20,500	131,615	5, 121	92,765	240,785	586,25	68,237 08	894,245 08	PΑ
W. Brunswick	S.500	500	37,800	2,700	0.5.0	1,925	4,875	2,215 39	65,015 39	· \PE
Na Scotia.	20,240	4,605	088.5%	()5	6,425	6.470	28,675	29146	160, 166 46	R
	252, 772	51.125	1,072,000	54,727	174, 120	502,705	110,695	322,545 62	3,186,692-62	No.
ince Edward Island.	2,900	200	1,500		6.50	(:)	0.000		11,325 00	
(·))(·(·)	125.974	39, 190	476,065	20,975	5.600	152,300	71,805	12,950 28	1,009,949 28	
skatchewan	740,299	144,355	58,170	30,972	25,450	152,848	115 981	96,342 46	1.394.415 46	110
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Total.	3,462,147	450,415	2,521,618	151,446	1,038,255	1,714,988	S25, 631	621,341 \55	10 788 841 85	21.21

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Continued

in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for March 31, 1920.—C'ontinued Day

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			Oka Country . Oka Village Congo Bridge Maria Lorette Timiskaming Timiskaming Timiskaming Rupert's Point Bupert's Point Bupert's Point Bupert's House	Total Quebec .	Cape Croker Port Elgin Sidney Bay Bear Creek Back Settlement Muncey River Settlement Oneida No. 2 Oneida No. 2 Oneida No. 3 Manitou Rapids (Gull Bay Lake Helen. Mission (Squaw) Bay Georgina Island Calabogie, S.S. No. 5 Golden Lake Sheshegwaning West Bay Kaboni Sheguandah

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Sucker Creek. Whitefish Lake Whitefish River (Combined) Wikwemikong.	New Credit Tookis Starden Village Timagami, Gibson Shawamaga Ryerson Shawamaga O'Christian Island Noose Deer Point Rama Hiswatha Wad Lake (Chemong)	Stony Point. Saugreen Seoteh Settlement. Batchawana. Garden River. Couldis Bay No. 10 No.	

¹Closed from June 30–1919. White school attended by Indian children— ³Reopened January 5–1920 having been closed since June 30–1914.

Closed September 30, 1919, teacher transferred to Lake Helen School. Reopened September 15, 1919, having been closed since September 30, 1917.

White school, attended by Indian children. *Closed June 30 to December 1, 1919; no teacher. *Closed during September 31, 1919. To penduring summer months only. *Closed September cuarter, 1919, no teacher. *Opened in connection with Gibson September 30, 1919, to February 23, 1920; no teacher.

*Closed June 30, 1919, to February 23, 1920; no teacher. *Closed during March quarter, 1920

*Reopened October 20, 1919, having been closed since September 30, 1918.

L STATEMENT -Continued

in the Dominion (from which returns have been received)
March 31, 1920.—Continued

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4Shoal River, Waterhen River Oxford House. Cross Lake. Island Lake. Jack River Nelson House Rossville. Big Eddy 6Split Lake Chemawawin Noose I ake combined: Red Earth Shoal Lake Lower Roseau River Roseau Rapids	Total, Manitoba	Assimboine Little Pines Poundmakers Red Pheasant Ahtahkakoops Ristawasis Montreal Lake Sturgeon Lake Sturgeon Lake John Smith White Cap Sioux Cold Lake Frog Lake Lake Long Lake Long Lake Coté's Improved Keys. Total, Saskatehewan Total, Saskatehewan

Open during the summer months only.

Closed during March quarter, 1920; no teacher. 2White school, attended by Indian children Combined white and Indian day school. (Closed during June and September quarters, 1918). Children attend elesses in Pine Creek Bearding School. Open during summer months only Closed during December quarter, 1919, and March quarter, 1920; no teacher. "Closed during June quarter, 1919; teacher absent.

SCHOOL STATEMENT. Confined

ay Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the March 31, 1920. Concluded

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		Paul's. Samson's Goodfish Lake Saddle Lake. Morley.	Fort Babine. Kitwanga Glen Vowell. Hazelton Kitsegukla Kishprox Roebe Déboulé	Bella Bella Bella Coola China Hat Kitamaat Koksilah Namaimo Songhees Alert Bay Cape Mudge Boothroyd Shulus Kincolith Lakalsap Chehalis Katzie Homaleo Skwah Slammon 4Larkin Public Sosoyoos Wassett

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reck. Skeens		son Fort Smith rer District		Lind. Yukon	
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Skrdegate Telegraph Creek Hartley Bay Kitkatla Netlakatla Port Essington Port Essington Fort Simpson Kitselas (New Town) *Ueluelet	Total, British Columbia.	North West Territories Fort Smith. St. David's Mission Fort Simpson Fort Norman Fort McPherson	Total, N.W.T	Champagne Landing Hersehell Island Moosehide Rampart House. Selkirk (St. Andrew's Mission)	Total, Yukon

Open during winter r, 1919, no teacher. Closed December 31, 1919, on account Closed during June quarter, 1919.
• Closed during September quarter

SCHOOL STATEMENT - Confined

ninion (from which returns have been received) for the March 31, 1920. Schools in the Dominion . . -0.313.0 -A 100 .

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1.26.7.	Chaplean Fort Frances. Kenora Fert Milliam Treaty No. 9		Birtle		Battleford Carlton. Trooked Lake File Hills. Onton Lake. Touchwood Hills	
	Vt Chaplean Vt Fort Frames Vt Konora Vt Konora Vt Fort Milliam Vt Fort Albany. Vt Moose Fort		Vt Birth Fort Alexander. Pine Creek. Sandy Bay Cross Lake Norway Hou-e. At Phy Pas. At Portage la Prair		Adjoining Thunder child's. At Lae la Plonge. Cowesses North side of Round Lake Near Duck Lake. Adjoining File Hill Seekaskooteh. Makaoo's George Gordon Adjoining Muscowe quan's.	
	Chapleau. Fort Frances Cecelia Jeffrey. Kenera. Fort William Orphanage Nibany Mission Moose Fort.	Total, Ontario	Birtle Fort Alexander Pine Creek Sandy Bay. Cross Lake. Norway House Mackay Portage la Prairie.	Total, Manitola	Syskytchenya. Beauval. Lae la Ronge. Cowesses. Round Lake. File Hills Onion Lake (R.C.) Onion Lake (C.E.) Gordon's Muscowequan's. Total, Saskatchewan	

SESSIONAL PAPER No	. 27
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Blackfoot. At St. Albert. Fort Chipewyan. Peigan. Blue Quills.	Sarcee. Lesser Slave Lake. At Lesser Slave Lake. At Sturgeon Lake. At Fort Vermilion. At St. John's Mis-	sion, Wabiskaw Lake At St. Martin's Mis sion, Wabiskaw	At Whitefish Lake.		At Forst Resolution	sion		KitamaatAlert BayAt Port Simpson	Sion		At Careross
Blood (C.E.). Crowfoot. Old Sun's. St. Albert. Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels). Peigan (C.E.). Blue Quills.	lesser Slave Lake	Vabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	Vhitefish Lake (St) rew's Mission)	Total, Alberta	NORTHWEST TERRITORII For Resolution	rovidence Mission.	Total, Northwest Terri	Kitamaat Alert Bay Girls' Home. Port Simpson Girls' Home. Sechelt.	Stuart Lake Alberni Abousaht	Total, British Columbia.	Careross

SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Continued

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ONTARIO.						<u> </u>						
Mount Elgin Institute. Shingwank Home.	At MunceyAt Spanish	Mrs. A. M. Boyce. Rev. S. R. MeVitty. Rev. Benj. P. Fuller. Rev. V. Gravel, S. J.	Undenominational Methodist Church of England	56 75 30 104	78 72 101	134 147 59 205	121 120 185 185	17 26 24 98 3	13 18 4 30 1 1	31 51 11 33 33 34 35 35 35 36 37	32 31 10 36 16	6 7 9 3 5 5
Total, Ontario				265	280	545	481	65 6	65 11	0	60	33
MANITOBA.												
Вгапфол	Brandon	Rev T. Ferrier	Methodist	63	55	118	102	38	7	7	5	17
SASKATCHEWAN.					,							
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic	102	116	218	183	67	46 4	46 2	29	5
ALBERTA.												
Red DeerSt. Joseph	At Red DeerAt Davisburg	Rev. J. W. WoodsworthRev. J. A. Demers, O.M.I.	Methodist	35	21 16	56	47	202-	48	52 1	1	3
Total, Alberta				6.4	37	101	87	32 1	(C)		00	7
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth Agency Sound, West	A. W. C'orker	Church of England	41		7	35	10	F	~~~	2	3
	West Coast Agency	Rev. Chas. Moser, O.S.B	Roman Catholic	25	21	46	34	24		90	F-4	5
	New Westminster Agency.	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist	80	6-4	144	111	51 1	5 1	3	30 18	13
Kontenav	loops Agency	Rev. James McGuire, O.M.I	Roman Catholic	36	37	73	65	24 10	0 21		3	c2
Keener Island	Cranbrook, Kootenay Ag.	Sister Justinian		41	48	89	80	13 24	4 39		2	
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SCHOOL STATEMENT. - Continued

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	Stand	III	120 120 130 130 150 150 150	1,054				610		110
		II	38 61 135 135 1443 135 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 14	1,373				537		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
			184 184 181 181 181 667 667	t, 189		- : :	1~10 00 01 ~T	, 172		165
		of nd-	44.87 43.18 57.14 61.87 46.96 48.51 48.51 43.44 59.03	7.05			010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	89.00		8.26
		age Atte		77			·တတက်တတက်တ : :	×0		
		Average Attend- ance.	1.223 1.223 1.223 394 50 520 520	3,516				2,742		48.
	Roll.	Total.	283 1,238 1,096 1,197 1,197	7,477			330 622 646 783 207 459 34	3,081		245
	nber on	Girls	152 234 1,278 134 548 201 201 34 579 48	3,731				1,662		280
	Nun	Boys.	131 132 132 132 133 133 133 133 133 133	3,746				1,419		265
HOOLS.		Salvation Army.			CHOOLS.				CHOOLS.	
DAY Sc		Presby- terian.		7	OARDING S				DUSTRIAL S	
	mination.	Metho- dist.		41	- B			co	IN	
	Denoi	Church of England.	1	68				16		
		Roman Catholic.	1001 ET ES 0 44 01 12 1	83				32		
		Unde- nomina- tional.	4 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2	90						
		Number of Schools.	33.77.22.5					58		
		Province.	e Edward Island Brunswick ec. rio toba. stchewan rta. hwest Territories sh Columbia.			e Edward IslandBrunswick.	ebec. tario. nitoba. skatchewan. oerta. rthwest Territories. itish Columbia.	chool		wa Scotia. w Brunswick. ebec. tario.
			Nove Nove Nort Saske Nort Saske Nort Saske Nort Saske Nort Saske Nort Saske Nort			PS	Ontar Ontar Nami Nort Britis			Nove Princ New Ontal

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1-2-	S3 :	104	
#131-		1634	_ (
128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	6 .	265	_
31.	141	345	
17 46 12	112	252	
35 55 85 55 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 8	206	508	
\$6.44 \$6.13	82.01	S4-92	_
0.5 83.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.2 87	538	391	_
2200		1.36	
118 218 101	656	1.638	
55 116 37	295	1882	
1023	4.00	5.55	
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	1.0	3	<u> </u>
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	- - -		74
	ries .		al Schoo
	l'errito		adustria
Manitoba	hwest sh Colu	nc	Total Industrial Schools
Nami	Nort	Yuke	

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

	S	llass c	8.				Denomi	nation.		
Province.	Day.	Board- ing.	Indust- rial.	Total Number of Schools.	Unde- nomina- tional.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Metho- dist.	Presby- terian.	Salva- tion Army.
Nova Scotta. Prince Edward Island New Brunswick Quelice Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta Northwest Territories British Columbia Yukon	15 21 27 77 39 21 5 39 5		4 1 1 2	15 22 12 27 88 48 33 26 8 56 6	34 5 1	15 2 12 13 27 10 11 13 4 16	16 21 16 7 4 14 6	3 10 11 1 6	1	
Total	247	58	16	321	52	123	88	48	9	

Note.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming; and all girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Nui	mber on Re	oll.			Standard _						
Boys.	Cirls.	Total.	Average Attend- ance	Percent- age of Attend- ance.	I	II	III	IV	1	VI	Province.
131 132 583 1,743 889 636 542 116 1,165 62	152 23 134 655 1,736 947 663 500 154 1,147 65	283 44 266 $1,238$ $3,479$ $1,836$ $1,299$ $1,042$ 270 $2,312$ 127	1,970 1,063	44.87 43.18 57.14 61.87 56.69 57.95 75.13 78.50 76.30 62.98 44.88	1,010 545 473 136	38 6 61 310 555 236 255 194 40 448 19	22 9 54 177 616 272 217 198 56 389 8	24 38 124 372 171 142 182 28 238 5	13 1 12 35 203 92 76 53 8 121 4	4 18 54 55 64 12 2	Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick. Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. Northwest Territories. British Columbia. Yukon.
6,020	6,176	12,196	7,629	62.56	5,869	2,162	2,018	1.258	618	271	Total.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended March 31, 1920, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

	ONIA	Tito.			
Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
Albemarle	Bruce	Acres. 65 50	\$ ets. 180 00	Acres. 34 50 358 00 589 00	
St. Edmund	% % % %	59	10 00	$\frac{206}{165} \frac{00}{00}$	
Oliphant (town plot)		19 00	100 00	$\begin{array}{c} 40 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 11 & 55 \end{array}$	
Islands off Saugeen Peninsula. White Cloud Island Thessalon	Grey Algoma.			$163 55 \\ 7 00 \\ 361 69$	
Archibald			•	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \ 80 \\ 2,943 \ 00 \end{array}$	
Dennis				$ \begin{array}{r} 364 \ 00 \\ 190 \ 00 \\ 718 \ 00 \end{array} $	
Apaquost (town plot) Laird		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$560 50 \\ 220 00 \\ 48 00$	$4,244 00 \\ 10 00 \\ 3,746 00$	
Vankoughnet	h h	3,668 00	1,511 80	$800 \ 00$ $14,337 \ 00$	
Fenwick		3,419 50	1,333 48 290 50	1,893 50 370 21	
Fisher (town plot)		666 00 57 40	209 25 229 60	$ \begin{array}{r} 263 & 00 \\ 80 & 00 \\ 141 & 90 \end{array} $	
Tilley. Tupper. Assiginack.	Manitoulin.	2,484 00 691 00	993 60 251 55	$ \begin{array}{r} 876 \ 00 \\ 540 \ 50 \\ 119 \ 00 \end{array} $	
Bidwell	6 6 6 6	$\begin{array}{c} 371 & 00 \\ 1,372 & 00 \end{array}$	359 85 521 45	$\begin{array}{c} 253 & 00 \\ 659 & 00 \\ 1,199 & 00 \end{array}$	
Howland Sheguiandah Sheguiandah (town plot)		105 00	21 00	$750 \ 00 \ 442 \ 00 \ 23 \ 28$	
Manitowaning (town plot) Tehkummah		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \ 35 \\ 2,969 \ 60 \end{array}$	
Sandfield. Shaftesbury (town plot) Tolsmaville (town plot)		1,334 00 0.50	368 80 47 80	$ \begin{array}{c c} 486 & 00 \\ \hline 8.00 \\ 1,002 & 00 \end{array} $	
Allan. Billings. Burpee.		$\begin{bmatrix} 100 \cdot 00 \\ . \\ 2,851 \cdot 00 \end{bmatrix}$	50 00 549 75	$ \begin{array}{r} 282 \cdot 00 \\ 112 \cdot 00 \\ 97 \cdot 00 \end{array} $	
Barrie Island Gordon Gore Bay (town plot)		8.00 4.54	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 00 \\ 45 \cdot 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 00 \\ 345 \cdot 00 \\ 2 \cdot 50 \end{array}$	
Mills		$1,104.00 \\ 761.00$	221 30 331 00	$13.00 \\ 18,398.00$	
Dawson. Robinson. South Baymouth (town plot).	4 4	$1,282 \cdot 00$ $3,106 \cdot 00$	641 75 1,059 60	$5,857 \cdot 00$ $6,095 \cdot 00$ $133 \cdot 00$	
Meldrum (town plot)	Haldinand			$ \begin{array}{c c} 78.00 \\ 100.00 \\ \hline 33.36 \end{array} $	
Dunn	* *	1.00	80 00	$\begin{array}{c} 1,548\cdot00 \\ 50\cdot00 \end{array}$	
Deseronto (town plot) Tyendinaga		0.81	1 75	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.64 \\ 4.40 \\ 380.00 \end{array} $	
Bedford	Prov. Ontario		596 00 1,203 00	208-00	1,198 Islands and Islets.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended March 31, 1920, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	of	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
Wild Land Reserve. Long Sault Reserve. Little Forks Reserve. Beaucage. Commanda. Pedley. Thurlow. Islands, Otonabee waters. Anderson. Walpole Islands. Sarnia Reserve.	Nipissing Hastings Peterborough Essex Kent Lambton	336.05 101.65 $1,178.50$ 0.38 9.81 83.80 222.00	$ \begin{array}{r} 2,079 \cdot 32 \\ 1,402 \cdot 77 \\ 4,944 \cdot 08 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 00 \\ 1,311 \cdot 20 \\ 1 \cdot 00 \\ 50,000 \cdot 00 \end{array} $	Acres. 7,293.73 510.19 1,849.91 16,117.00 25,272.57 6,740.01 130.00	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Long Lake Res. 80A Assiniboia.				
			$1,256 \cdot 20$	
Lakeview (town plot)"	31.86	17,590.00	139-14	
		208,640 00		
Assiniboine Reserve	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		320.50	
Muscowpetung Reserve	44.00	396 00	1.507-60	
Kylemore (town plot) Humboldt	0.72	200 00	20.30	
Lestock (town plot)	0.76	440 00	13-24	
Fishing Lake Reserve	12.00		618-30	
Crooked Lakes Reserve Moosomin 3			2,400 00	
Mistawasis Reserve Prince Albert 15	, and the second			
Big River Reserve	*			
Muskeg Lake Reserve 8				
Swan River Reserve 7A Saskatoon			320.00	
Moosomin and Thunderchild				
Reserve West Sask	86.00	258 00	$3.376 \cdot 21$	
Grizzly Reserve 110 and 111	00 00	2.70 00	655.70	
Little Bone Reserve Yorkton	148.00	1.480.00	3,844-30	
Coté Reserve				
Keeseekoose Reserve		10 00	571.00	
Key Reserve	349.50	6.747.50	648-00	
Kamsack (town plot)	0-47	775 00		
Ochapowace Reserve Moosomin 18	2 223 - 40	164 160 00		
Poorman Reserve Humboldt 8				
L COLINAI I I CSCI V C	,,010-00			
73	3 069.48	892,941 00	16, 182, 19	
	,000-10	002,011 00	10,102,10	

ALBERTA.

Wabamum (town plot)	North Alberta			456 13	
Wabamum Reserve	* *	15.14	95 72	1,759.86	
Sharphead Reserve	4.5			342-30	
Samson Reserve	6.6	5.34	65 82	3,054.66	
Bobtail Reserve	* *	6,930.50	83,438 00		
Louis Bull Reserve	6.6			1,606.00	
Duffield (townplot)	b 6			235 94	
Blackfoot Reserve	* *			9,616.61	
Michel Reserve	6.6			342.00	
Sarcee Reserve				6,650.00	
Peigan Reserve	b t	1		$10,082 \cdot 00$	
		0.050.00	00 500 54	0.4.145.50	
		6,950.98	83,599 54	34,145.50	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended March 31, 1920, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.—Concluded.

MANITOBA.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks
Gamblers Reserve	Marquette	Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres. 160·00	
The Pas (townplot)	Neepawa	7 • 23	6,470 00	737.77 $2,192.54$	
Roseau River Reserve	Provencher		3,200 00		
		167 · 23	9,670 00	3,090.31	
	BRITISH	COLUMB	IA.		
Rich Bar Reserve No. 4			143 40		
Quesnel Reserve No. 1		13.59	271.80		
Kenncheen Reserve No. 1	,	$27 \cdot 44$ $1 \cdot 74$	$\begin{array}{c} 823 \ 20 \\ 8 \ 70 \end{array}$		
Long Lake Reserve No. 5			458 00		
Klocklowick Reserve No. 7		0.45	2 25		
Thackan Reserve No. 11			1,100 30		
Nooaitch Reserve No. 10		78.54	1,192 70	,	
Nicola Mameet Reserve No. 1					
Stellaquo Reserve No. 5		30.41			
easpunkeet Reserve		$15 \cdot 34$ $150 \cdot 00$			
		403.61	19,052 80		
	Q1	UEBEC.	·		
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John.				
	Trunding don		1 571 00	41.71	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Ottowa	3.07			
Maniwaki (town plot)	Ottawa Timiskaming	3·97 106·90	73 76	1.279.73	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Timiskaming	106.90	73 76	1,279.73	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Timiskaming	106.90	73 76	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,279\cdot 73 \\ \hline 19\cdot 00 \\ \hline \end{array}$	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Timiskaming	106.90	73 76	1,279.73	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Timiskaming Laprairie	106.90	73 76	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,279\cdot 73 \\ \hline 19\cdot 00 \\ \hline \end{array}$	
Maniwaki (town plot)	TimiskamingLaprairieNEW B	106.90 110.87 RUNSWIC	73 76	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,279\cdot 73 \\ \hline 19\cdot 00 \\ \hline \end{array}$	
Maniwaki (town plot)	TimiskamingLaprairieNEW B	106.90 110.87 RUNSWIC	73 76 1,644 76 CK. 160 00 60 00	$1,279 \cdot 73 \\ 19 \cdot 00$ $9,315 \cdot 32$	
Maniwaki (town plot)	TimiskamingLaprairieNEW B	106.90 110.87 RUNSWIC	73 76 1,644 76 CK. 160 00	$1,279 \cdot 73 \\ 19 \cdot 00$ $9,315 \cdot 32$	
Maniwaki (town plot)	TimiskamingLaprairieNEW B	106.90 110.87 RUNSWIC	73 76 1,644 76 CK. 160 00 60 00	$1,279 \cdot 73 \\ 19 \cdot 00$ $9,315 \cdot 32$	
Maniwaki (town plot)	NEW B Victoria Northumberland	106.90 110.87 RUNSWIC 100.00 70.00 200.00	73 76 1,644 76 CK. 160 00 60 00 160 00 380 00	1,279·73 19·00 9,315·32	
Maniwaki (town plot) Timiskaming Reserve Quarante Arpents Reserve Red Bank Reserve Big Hole Reserve	Timiskaming Laprairie NEW B Victoria Northumberland NOV.	106.90 110.87 RUNSWIC 100.00 70.00 200.00 370.00	73 76 1,644 76 CK. 160 00 60 00 160 00 380 00	1,279·73 19·00 9,315·32	
Maniwaki (town plot) Fimiskaming Reserve Quarante Arpents Reserve Red Bank Reserve Big Hole Reserve. Fairy Lake Reserve	NEW B Victoria Northumberland NOV. Annapolis and Queens	106.90 110.87 RUNSWIC 100.00 70.00 200.00 370.00 370.00 370.50	73 76 1,644 76 CK. 160 00 60 00 160 00 380 00	1,279·73 19·00 9,315·32	
Maniwaki (town plot) Timiskaming Reserve Quarante Arpents Reserve Red Bank Reserve Big Hole Reserve	NEW B Victoria Northumberland NOV. Annapolis and Queens	106.90 110.87 RUNSWIC 100.00 70.00 200.00 370.00 370.00 370.50	73 76 1,644 76 CK. 160 00 60 00 160 00 380 00	$1,279.73 \\ 19.00$ $9,315.32$ 299.00 299.00	

General Remarks

The land sold during the year amounted to 114,819.07 acres, which realized \$1,088,898.73. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 196,113.34 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to \$2,412,405.40, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT, 1919-20.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
Salaries. Temporary clerks and messengers. Printing and stationery. Travelling expenses, etc. Contingencies Unexpended balance.		\$ cts. 123,112 64 4,011 58 9,559 65 4,331 18 2,717 71		\$ cts. 2,011 58 3,559 65 15,672 49 21,243 72

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1919-20.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
Treaty 9. Robinson Treaty. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories Unexpended balance	205,290 00-	596 00 5,000 00 177,500 00	22,194 00	22,194 00
	205,290 00	183,096 00	22,194 00	22,194 00
Var Appropriation— Greater production	75,000 00	74.334 28 1,689 93	665 72	
		+		
Prince Edward Island— Salaries. Relief and seed grain. Medical attendance and medicines. Miscellaneous	$\begin{array}{c} 600 \ 00 \\ 1,375 \ 00 \\ 850 \ 00 \\ 400 \ 00 \end{array}$	750 00 1,648 62 634 35 191 00	215 65 209 00	150 00 273 62
Unexpended balance	3,225 00	3,223 97	424 65	$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 03 \\ 424 & 65 \end{array}$
Nova Scotia — Salaries Relief Medical attendance and medicines Miscellaneous Seed grain—to provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians	4,400 00 11,000 00 6,000 00 5,300 00	4,300 00 12,364 45 7,395 16 1,811 38	3,488 62	1,364 45 1,395 16 531 18
Repairs to roads and dyking	600 00	891 61		$ \begin{array}{r} 291 & 61 \\ 6 & 22 \end{array} $
	28,300 00	28,293 78	3,588 62	3,588 62
Sew Brunswick— Salaries Relief Medical attendance and Medicines Miscellaneous Repairs to roads Seed grain—to provide an amount to encourage agriculture. Unexpended balance	$\begin{array}{c} 1,984 & 00 \\ 10,000 & 00 \\ 5,000 & 00 \\ 850 & 00 \\ 450 & 00 \\ 1,000 & 00 \end{array}$	1,890 71 10,142 95 4,29064 1,404 41 298 20 1,255 85	93 29 709 36 151 80	142 95 554 41 255 85 1 24
	19,284 00	19,282 76	954 45	954 45
Ontario and Quebec— Ontario and Quebec relief Repairs to roads and drainage. General expenses. Clearing land. Unexpended balance.	42,700 00 1,900 00 51,875 00 3,000 00	44,547 80 1,035 64 53,824 03	3,000 00	1,847 80 1,949 03 67 53
	99,475 00	99,407 47	3,864 36	3,864 36

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1919-20-Concluded

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
C. 1.7. C. 7. 4.7 Alberta and Monthsoner Tomica	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Innitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories— Implements, tools, etc	5,190 00	3,186 30	2,003 70	•
Field and garden seed	39,013 00	33,316 37	5,696 63	
Live stock	$2,150 00 \\ 149,364 00$	$926 00 \\ 153.100 54$	1,224 00	3,736 5
Medical attendance, hospitals, medicines, etc.	108,696 00	121,478 75		12,782 7
Triennial clothing	6,00000	6,060 50		60 50
Sioux	$11,000 00 \\ 7,545 00$	13,694,76 $7.919,33$		2,6947 3743
Sioux	5,450 00	5,574 76		124 7
General expenses	259,006 00	248,098 92	10,907 08	
Unexpended balance				57 7
	593,414 00	593,356 28	19,831 41	19,831 4
British Columbia-	47.840 00	44,969 30	9 970 70	
Salaries Relief	22,000 00	32,765 05	2,870 70	10,765 0
Seed, etc	8,450 00	4,829 73	3,620 27	-0,.00
Medical attendance, medicines, etc	53,200 00	54,703 97		1,503 9
Travelling expenses Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	$20,000 \ 00$ $19,560 \ 00$	24,448 77 13,291 27	6,268 73	4,448
Surveys	5,000 00	831 70	4,168 30	
Unexpended balance				210 2
	176,050 00	175,839 79	16,928 00	16,928 0
Yukon-	11 000 00	10 447 69	550 97	
Relief, medical attendance and medicines	$11,000\ 00$ $4,000\ 00$	10,447 63 3,366 55	552 37 633 45	
General expenses				1,185 8
	15,000 00	13,814 18	1,185 82	1,185 8
ieneral-				
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands		97,967 97	25,000 00	37,967 9
To prevent spread of tuberculosis		15,731 79		57,807 $5,731$ 7
Printing and stationery, etc	5,000 00	6,414 84		1,414
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310 for suppression of		2 000 00		
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	3,000000 $3,00000$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,000 \ 00 \\ 2,024 \ 33 \end{array}$	975 67	
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of small-		2,021 00	710 01	
pox and other diseases	60,00000	42,573 77		
Fees for registration of births, marriages and deaths	$1,500 00 \\ 5,000 00$	$\begin{array}{c} 207 \ 20 \\ 7,489 \ 25 \end{array}$	1,292 80	2,489
Reindeer	5,500 00	2,583 25	2,916 75	2,400
Unexpended balance				7
	178,000 00	177,992 40		47,611
ndian Education	1.064.415 00	1,057,662 74	6,752 26	

RECAPITULATION.

Vote.	Grant. \$ ets. 159,405 25	Expenditure. \$ cts. 143,732 76	Grant not used.	
Civil Government			\$ cts. 15,672 49	
Annuities	3,225 00	183,096 00 3,223 97 28,293 78	22,194 00 1 03 6 22	
Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Ontario & Quebec. Manitoba and Northwest Territories.	19,284 00 99,475 00	19,282 76- 99,407 47	1 24 67 53	
British ColumbiaYukon	176,050 00 15,000 00	175,839 79 13,814 18	57 72 210 21 1,185 82	
General Indian Education War Appropriation (Greater Production)	1,064,415 00 75,000 00	177,992 40 1,057,662 74 74,334 28	6,752 26 665 72	
Total		2,570,036 41	46,821 8	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Showing transaction in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1920

	Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	- s	\$ ets.	\$ ets
alance, Mar. 31, 1919			9,238,786
ollection on land sale	s, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		2,717,626
terest for year endin	g March 31, 1919		472.837
	upplement the funds		4,100
utstanding cheques.	1917 · 18		211
redit transfers during	the year		5,000
xpenditures during th	ie year	1 538 505 06	0,000
Balance, March 31, 192	20	10.900.057 06	
		12,438,562 12	12,438,562

